

# ARMY

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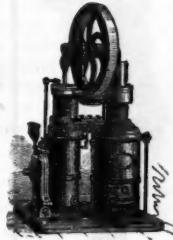
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In an article in the Pacific Monthly, Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, has this to say in behalf of compulsory military service: "In the establishment of governments many personal rights must be surrendered for the public good. It is upon this assumption that the State makes its claim for military service. In this country the tax we pay for the maintenance of our Army and Navy is an insurance assessment on our \$160,000,000,000 of national capital. Our national defense should rest on the broad and firm foundation of universal manhood military service. Our Militia and Volunteer system has been a failure from the first. It lacks cohesion and promptness, and is cumbersome and needlessly expensive. Worst of all, it is undemocratic in character and does not command the sympathies of our people. Washington, in his first message to Congress, in 1789, recommended legislation to provide for military instruction and universal service. Under this project, male military service was obligatory from eighteen years of age to sixty. Washington's project was founded upon the theory that the acceptance of the privileges and immunities of citizenship carries with it the collateral obligations of providing for the public defense and the maintenance of order. This is a fundamental stated in the Federal Constitution. Would it not better conform with our principles of popular government to have an Army made up of all citizens fit for military duty? A general staff would have to be retained for administration purposes, and such scientific corps as the engineers and ordnance. The line regiments of the Regular Army might be retained as skeletons upon which to build in time of war. This part is merely suggestive. The essential thing is to have compulsory elemental military training in our universities, colleges and schools followed by a general training of all male citizens for intermittent periods fixed by law. Similar methods of instruction and compulsory service have been adopted in Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Chili, Norway and Japan. In Japan military drills are required three times a week in the intermediate schools for boys from thirteen to eighteen, and in the high school course for young men from eighteen to twenty-one. Then there is a military college for the sons of peers. Military discipline develops most essential habits: a habit of promptness, a habit of exactness, a habit of cleanliness, a habit of truthfulness, a habit of self-control, a habit of orderly conduct."

Arms and the Man is wasting much valuable space in an endeavor to refute what we have said on the subject of the Moore Silencer, which was simply to call attention to it as a device worthy of consideration before the question of the general use of such a device is finally determined. Thus far a silencer has only been approved for a certain limited use, which we specified. What we said was based upon a personal examination of the Moore Silencer, which our contemporary tells us it has never seen, and a knowledge of improvements made in it since the patent was applied for, of which improvements it is obviously ignorant. As the Moore has no shutter, the *a priori* reasoning as to this feature has no application; nor is it attached to the rifle in the manner criticised by our contemporary, which is equally mistaken as to the length of its projection beyond the rifle. As a learned dissertation on the general subject of silencers the article may have value, but it has no application to the present Moore Silencer. The value of this invention will be determined by the actual tests to which it will be soon submitted by the Ordnance Department, and not by any hypothetical reasoning as to its merits or demerits, especially where, as in this case, the criticisms are all directed to peculiarities it does not possess. Mr. Maxim

has every reason to welcome such a trial, as we know he does. A failure of the new silencer to stand the test will be in every way to his advantage, and he has reason for encouragement in what he has accomplished thus far. We still need a silencer that will meet the requirements of the ordnance experts for application to all the small arms carried into battle, as well as to artillery. The trial of the Maxim revealed its original weaknesses and gave its ingenious inventor the opportunity to correct them, of which he has so happily availed himself. It is not impossible that the trial of the Moore may suggest still further improvement. Mr. Maxim is undoubtedly entitled to credit and to precedence for what he has done to call attention to the value of a silencer in some form. As in the case of all inventions, he will have to establish his claim to priority and superiority against all comers.

Will the Philadelphia Record kindly explain what it means by "the simple garb of a plain American citizen"? Is it the Georgia costume of a shirt, collar and a pair of spurs, or the unconventional dress of the one gallus man who appears to be the arbiter in things political, if not in matters of dress? Is it the overalls of the workman or the shirt sleeves of the farmer? The Record asks: "If the President and ex-President should be required to wear uniforms on occasion of ceremony, why not members of the Cabinet and Senators and Representatives in Congress?" No one that we know of has ever suggested that the President should be "required" to wear any uniform, and we see no reason why, if he is granted the privilege of an official costume, this privilege should not be extended to other officers of the Government on official occasions. Before the Civil War such a thing as a costume distinguishing public position was unknown in this country. Army service accustomed men to recognize such a costume as a badge of honor, instead of as a mark of servitude, as it was theretofore regarded. Since the war our police, firemen, street sweepers, messenger boys and others have been put into a uniform indicating their several functions, and our judges have adopted gowns. What harm has come of this, and why should the ugly waiter's costume of a spiked tail coat, white tie, etc., be considered by the Record so distinctively American that it must be insisted upon at court functions, where every man who has an official position is expected to wear something that will indicate his official character? Let Americans entitled to such a costume wear it or not, as they think proper, but don't let us wait until the foundations of the great Republic are shaken when a man appears in something beside his shirt sleeves, and, if more than that, why not anything that gives proper dignity to his presence?

It is hoped that plans to instruct recruits on the state camp ground near Peekskill, N.Y., for the New York National Guard during the summer may succeed. This suggestion was first made, we believe, some years ago by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, and now Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, desires to have a recruit camp established. It would certainly prove of great value. Under the orders from the War Department, no men in the National Guard who had not had three months' service previous to the date of going to maneuvers or coast defense exercises with the Regular Army would be permitted to participate in the same, and under this ruling they lose all opportunity for practical instruction in the field for a year, and in most cases for two years, as all organizations do not take part in maneuvers each year. The recruits, which number some hundreds, could at the Peekskill camp, under competent instructors, learn more in a week than they could in armory instruction in a year. The plan of instruction deserves hearty support. Upon application of Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of Division of Militia Affairs, has granted permission to recruits of the Coast Artillery organizations of the N.G.N.Y. to accompany their commands to the coast defense exercises, provided they waive their right to pay from the National Government. The result is that recruits in the organizations concerned, viz., the 13th, 9th and 8th Regiments, will receive pay from the state. It is hoped to get the same permission for the recruits in organizations ordered to Pine Camp. If this is granted the proposed recruit camp near Peekskill will be much smaller in consequence.

The speech of Representative McLachlan, of California, on the defenses of the Pacific coast, still continues to be a warm topic of conversation about the War Department. A Coast Artillery officer, serving with the General Staff, expressed himself as follows on the subject: "It may be erroneously inferred that Coast Artillery officers believe Mr. McLachlan's speech a good argument for Coast Artillery. It is, in fact, a splendid argument for more Infantry. The Coast Artillerymen's viewpoint is this: However much there may be a necessity for providing enough men to fire the guns, Mr. McLachlan has particularly addressed himself to the fact that guns, even with plenty of men to fire them, are of no value unless there are sufficient mobile troops to protect these guns from the rear. In this view the Coast Artillery officers heartily concur, and there is no Coast Artillery officer connected with the War Department who would not do all in his power to assist in getting an increase of twenty regiments of Infantry, which, in our judgment, are needed for the particular purpose indicated in Mr. McLachlan's speech. The Chief of the Coast Artillery has expressed these

views in several of his reports. The McLachlan speech is an argument for the mobile Army, and not for the Coast Artillery; but the Coast Artillery believes in it all the same. The Coast Artillery is for an increase of the mobile Army."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was the first newspaper, so far as we know, to call attention to the extent of injuries resulting from accidents on our railways. Since the law has forbidden the issue of passes other papers have called attention to this matter. That some improvement has resulted is shown by the last report of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, which states that for a period of five years ninety-five American roads, with a mileage practically double that of all British railways, have carried hundreds of millions of passengers without a fatality to one of them. The New York Globe reminds us, however, that the duty of the railroad companies does not end with the safeguarding of the passenger. Thus we read: "The passenger mortality is being steadily reduced, but less satisfactory is the mortality among railway employees. It is still too much the habit of American railway employees to take a chance. It is still too much the practice of railway managers to permit and men to compel practices that necessarily mean slaughter. But the movement to force the recognition of compensation to employees or their families steadily gains in force, and when it is as expensive to kill or injure an employee as it is a passenger we shall not have as many railroad funerals and railway cripples."

The old scheme of forming a Jewish regiment for the New York National Guard, which has again been revived by persons unfamiliar with the military law of the state, is bound to prove ineffective. The law limiting the strength of the National Guard would prevent the muster in of the proposed Jewish regiment, aside from the increased expense and the needlessness of such an additional organization. No more "race organizations" to breed discord would be allowed to be mustered in by any sane commander-in-chief, even if there was room for them and money to support them. They cannot now even be organized in the state of New York as an independent organization, for the law reads: "No body of men other than the active Militia and the troops of the United States, except such independent organizations as were in existence in April, 1883, shall associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state."

In his opening address at the Lake Mohonk Conference, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, said: "It is to the everlasting glory and honor of the world's greatest soldiers in modern times that they have always put peace above war, and that they have done their best, by ability and courage and skill, to bring to a prompt end the wars in which they found themselves engaged in order that the blessings of peace might once more be spread over the land. There is no one who so appreciates the significance of the judicial settlements of international differences as the brave soldier or sailor who, at his country's command, has done his best to settle those differences by display or exercise of force."

An important suggestion has been made by the Board on Cavalry Equipment, now sitting at the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to every regimental commander in connection with the board's invitation to submit criticisms of the present equipment. While the pointing out of the faults of the present system will be welcome, the board makes it plain that it wishes improvements to be suggested; in other words, that the criticism shall not be simply destructive, on the theory that a person can fairly explode with fault-finding and yet be unable to indicate a single betterment. This would be a good idea to which to give wide currency through the Services, that constructive criticism is a most important adjunct of reform and improvement. Gratifying responses to the invitation of the board have been received.

One of the most striking tributes to the efficiency of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., is contained in the following extract from the report of the Infantry Equipment Board: "List of the foreign equipments submitted to the board for examination and consideration by the Chief of Ordnance: Austrian, Belgian, British (model 1908), Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss and British-Indian. In the consideration of the equipments the board was impressed with the great superiority in material, workmanship, finish and promise of durability of the articles manufactured by our own Ordnance Department as compared with those from every other source."

The Commissary General has written to the officer in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley, Kas., as to the results of any experiments in making bread out of cottonseed flour. Members of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association are organizing a company, it is said, to make flour, breakfast foods and other products from cottonseed. Before any change is made from the standard bread as a food for troops, the experiments will have to be numerous and extend over a long period of time. One of the greatest foods of all time is conceded to be wheat bread, and the replacing of such an article with a product still in the experimental stage would come only after years of experimentation.

Col. Peter S. Bomus, U.S.A., retired, commander-in-chief of the Boy Scouts of the United States of America, in response to numerous inquiries from all parts of the country, explains that the purpose of this organization is to form a corporate body of patriotic, clean, enterprising and courteous young men, whose daily lives and practice shall be the living up to standards of right-doing. The basic principle on which this corps is founded is "Honor," and this, therefore, has been chosen as the motto of the corps. A boy enrolling must signify his willingness to live in such a way as not to violate in any particular the principles of the Scouts' law—first and foremost he must have courage to take chances, courage to do right, courage to incur personal suffering if need be in carrying out his orders or in upholding the honor of the Corps of Scouts. It has been thought the quickest way to encourage and inculcate such ideas in a fixed form on a boy's mind, so that they may become a habit of life, is through and by military discipline. Anybody who has compared the clean, upstanding, fearless-eyed soldier of three or five years' service with the dishevelled, stooping recruit of three years before cannot doubt the advantage of this method. Discipline, i.e., the understanding and respect for properly constituted authority, produces *per se* an understanding and a comprehension of the individual's own rights and the rights of others. It is intended to give the boys that straight-up figure, that set of the head, that looking you full in the eye when receiving instructions or reporting events, so agreeable to a commander, an employer and a comrade. For the furtherance of this movement it is proposed to form an advisory committee of distinguished citizens interested in the matter, and who are ready to furnish its initial financial support. It is intended to so conduct the movement that employers of young men may count on the possession of a Scout's badge as a credential of good character, alertness and good manners. Colonel Bomus would be pleased to hear from any retired officers of the U.S. Army wishing to volunteer their services in the furtherance of the Boy Scouts movement as outlined.

In a paragraph urging hearty support of the Boy Scout movement in Great Britain, the United Service Gazette quotes from Mr. Roosevelt's Christiania speech the following: "I want to emphasize that it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a Power really desiring peace should place itself at the mercy of a rival which is not sincere in its intentions." The United Service Gazette adds: "There is no doubt the truth of such a statement, or that the only way to guard against any such calamity is to be prepared. That is the watchword of the Boy Scout movement, but to attain this preparedness a great deal of work is necessary—which is what is being aimed—at to train ourselves and our youth to be able at any moment to take their stand against all comers. The Japanese have long since realized that to have a nation you must discipline its children, and the same should be said of us, only that where it has taken the Japanese nearly forty years to achieve what was considered at one time well-nigh impossible has, after nearly two thousand years, found us as having still left undone. All this, General Baden-Powell feels, must be effaced, and his simple and manly gospel points the way. Only in one thing has he so far failed, if it is possible in any way to connect failure with such a brilliant career, and that is in receiving the financial support necessary to carry out his great patriotic aims. The Boy Scout is supposed to work out his own financial salvation, but he cannot very well do it where men fail in the battle of life, and as money is necessary to the successful issue of even a Boy Scout, it is to be hoped that the appeal now made will bring results in its train which will adequately equip the great soldier for the splendid work that lies before him. Therefore, give with a free hand, and not only to this, but encourage your boys to join the movement, to associate themselves with a cause that will teach them honor, manliness and the true love of country."

It was a strange freak of heterophony which transformed the departed Dennis M. Michie, in a paragraph appearing in our letter of last week from West Point, into the living Robert E. L. Michie, captain, 12th Cav. Dennis Mahan Michie and Dr. Francis Lieber, whose names are inscribed on the memorial recently erected in the chapel of the Lawrenceville School, were sons of two of the best friends the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has ever known. How well we recall that great publicist, Francis Lieber, of Columbia University, with his halting gait, the result of a wound received in defending his native Germany against the assaults of Napoleon I! In spite of his lameness he used to mount to our office in the days before the advent of elevators to give sound and wholesome advice to the young man who was just venturing on the experiment of a Service paper. Another son of Francis Lieber, sr., is Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., retired, long Judge Advocate General of the Army. "Denny" Michie, as he is still affectionately called at West Point, was one of the two sons of Gen. Peter S. Michie, whose name and fame are so inseparably associated with the history of the Military Academy. Dennis Michie's death occurred at very nearly the same time with that of his brother, so that their father, then in his declining years, was deprived, almost, as it would seem, by one stroke, of his two fine boys. Their mother and a daughter still survive. Dennis, who was appointed to the 17th Infantry from the Military Academy June 11, 1892, six years later, July 1, 1898, when he was twenty-eight years old, was killed in action at the Bloody Bend of the San Juan River, while in the execution of his duty as aid in assisting in the formation of the 6th and 16th Infantry preparatory to their heroic and successful attack on the San Juan Hill.

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., now on duty in the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, Ore., who was one of the speakers at a recent peace day conference in that town, briefly but convincingly demonstrated that total disarmament was absolutely impractical. He showed that the whole nation and all its thinking people wanted peace and arbitration instead of war, but that this was not to be attained by the cessation of military and naval enterprise. In part, he said: "Every true soldier is convinced that peace is always to be sought, but he also knows that peace must only be had with honor. All honest men are anxious for universal peace." The stumbling block is the peace propagandist who insisted upon total disarmament. This he showed to be the impractical side of the general interpretation of

international peace. His belief is that the purpose of The Hague Conference is a splendid one, that the loss of human life should be lessened and that the cost of maintaining a standing army should be decreased by limitation of armament. "The Army of the nation," said the Captain, "is the national police force. By disbanding the National Guard and the city police force you are only hitting at the result; you miss the underlying cause for this creation. We would never advocate anything but peace, but we must have the power to ensure it." In a complimentary article on the cadets of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, the Evening Telegram, of Portland, Ore., in a recent issue, says, in part: "No small honor is conferred on an officer when he receives a detail as commandant at an educational institution, the usual length of such detail being three years. In exceptional cases where an officer is very satisfactory his time may be extended one year. Such is the case with the commandant of cadets at the O.A.C., his original detail being to 1910, but having been extended to 1911. To Capt. U. G. McAlexander is due the credit for placing the regiment in its present exceptionally good condition. The rank gained by the O.A.C. regiment last year among similar contestants was a very enviable one. From among sixty-five schools, the Universities of Minnesota and California and the Oregon Agricultural College were the first three." The Oregon Agricultural College is this week celebrating the quarter-centennial anniversary of its organization.

The town of Lawton, Okla., whose rebuke to the Oklahoma paper which recently slandered our Army we republished, is thus described in a pamphlet on "Oklahoma, the Twentieth Century State": "Less than ten years old, and boasting of a population of 2,000, Lawton promises to be one of the big towns of southwestern Oklahoma. It is the county seat of Comanche county and the chief trading point for a large section of country. The city limits of Lawton adjoin the Fort Sill Military Reservation, where are garrisoned several thousand of Uncle Sam's troops. Lawton has a flour mill, a broom factory, two ice plants, a cotton seed oil mill, natural gas, water works, electric lights, five banks, eight hotels, an opera house and nine churches. The Lawton Commercial Club invites new industries." The growth of Oklahoma since the Indian reservations were opened to settlement, April 22, 1889, is something marvelous. In eighteen years Oklahoma has been transformed from a cattle range and Indian hunting ground into a state equal in industrial wealth and agricultural resources to almost any of the forty-six states of the Union. Up to 1889 about the only crop raised there was prairie hay, but since the sod has been broken and industrious farmers have flocked upon the land from all the states in the Union it has been demonstrated that Oklahoma can raise about everything that the average American farm is expected to produce and a few special crops beside. People can understand how the farm lands were so quickly developed because they know that thousands settled upon them in a single day, but the world has looked in wonder at the marvelous growth of the cities and towns. Of the state's population of 1,750,000, only 72,000 are of Indian blood.

Commenting upon our remarks with reference to putting West Point on wheels, the Omaha (Neb.) World says: "Passing over the comment of the JOURNAL on the Wild West show, there is a feature of the proposed West Point trip which it seems hard for the JOURNAL to recognize. There is an educational value both to the West Pointers themselves and the people of the West who would be their hosts, which should not be overlooked." This proves nothing, or else it proves too much. It would be still more educational to give the cadets such a trip around the world as that which did so much for the instruction of the young men of our Navy. Their travels will come later on; just now they are engaged in the mastery of a curriculum which gives them no time for anything else. The World further says: "West Point is a school for young men who seek Army careers in the service of the whole country. It is located on the far east coast of a great country. It depends for moral and financial support upon the West, as well as the East. And it has occurred to Western people that work at West Point should be demonstrated out here at least once, if not periodically, for the good of the camp on the Hudson, as well as the intelligent care and promotion of the United States training school for Army officers." If the West, why not the South and the Pacific coast, both of which have an equal claim to have their public exhibitions "boomed" by the display of the accomplishments of the young men from West Point? After they had visited each one of our great centers of population, how much time would they have for anything else, and why should Omaha be preferred to every other city?

Ex-Senator William E. Chandler writes from Concord, N.H., a long letter to the New York Sun, in which he answers the aspersions cast upon the late President McKinley in connection with the outbreak of the war with Spain. Mr. Chandler says: "The war came and Cuba became free, and the United States also captured and held Porto Rico and the Philippines, to the great glory of the American nation. It is barely possible that the independence of Cuba might have been obtained by the United States without war and after delay and against the coming concert of Europe; but certain it is that there was absolutely no evidence to justify Congress in that belief. All the evidence was the other way, that Spain would never peacefully yield freedom to Cuba. Now will the peace loving statesmen who believe without any evidence that war could have been averted and Cuba freed without war kindly give place to Senator Depew, who says that Spain would have consented to quit, 'I know of my own knowledge,' and they will, of course, rejoice in his opportunity to tell the world how he knew what nobody else knew or knows now, and thus satisfy a great and widespread longing for knowledge on the part of his admiring fellow-countrymen?"

The historical collections in the United States National Museum—the Smithsonian Institution—are continually receiving additions that are tending to make them of the greatest interest to those who are desirous of becoming familiar with the personal history of the pre-eminently great, both in military and scientific fields, of our country. Among the latest deposits are those by Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, who has sent to the museum some valuable pieces of silver and other curios that had been presented to her distinguished husband. The silver pieces include a pitcher, presented by the officers of the West Point

mess; a punch bowl and ladle, presented by the staff of the Adjutant General's office; a silver cup, presented by the adjutants general of the states of the Union during and since the Spanish-American War; a cup, presented by the officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, and a punch bowl, presented by the officers of the 24th U.S. Infantry, General Corbin's old regiment. In addition to these a number of weapons that were collected by General Corbin while in the Orient were sent to the museum, including a Chinese gun, a Chinese sword, a Moro bolo, a Moro machete, a Moro dagger, and several Australian boomerangs and a throwing-stick. Beside these weapons there were some interesting Moro vases, an Igorot rice bowl, and a hammered brass tom tom. It will be recollect that General Corbin was for a time in command of the Army in the Philippines, and had rare opportunities for obtaining curious objects, and of those which he brought back with him the most valuable have been sent to the museum for exhibition.

From Fort William Henry Harrison, Helena, Mont., a correspondent sends a reply to an article entitled "Cigarettes and the Soldier," by E. W. Teitzel, appearing in the June number of Physical Culture. Our correspondent, Jay R. Julin, Corporal, Co. E, 14th Inf., says: "The article in question would lead a person ignorant of Army life to imagine that each and every enlisted man in Uncle Sam's Army is a hopeless cigarette fiend and physically be-damned because of overindulgence in burn tobacco and cigarette paper, when it is an undisputed fact that the personnel of Uncle Sam's rank and file is physically without equal. The present strength of Company E, 14th Infantry, is fifty-seven enlisted men. After making a canvass of the entire company I find that only eleven of those fifty-seven men ever use cigarettes. On further investigation I find that these men use on an average seven five-cent sacks of Durham tobacco per man per month. Incidentally I discovered that the members of this company who smoke cigarettes are by no means physical weaklings. After obtaining this information I proceeded to Helena, Mont., and interviewed the first fifty-seven middle-aged civilians I happened to meet. The result of this interview was the information that forty-three of the fifty-seven men consulted were constant cigarette smokers, while five more used cigarettes occasionally. Wouldn't it look a little more like real reform if the reformers and would-be reformers would depart from the old method established by the W.C.T.U. and start in on the young men in civil life, who undoubtedly practice more vice in one minute than a whole regiment of Regulars could rig up in six months?"

We are permitted to publish the extract which follows from a letter to Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., navy yard, Philadelphia, from an old shipmate who has been nearly two years out of the Service: "I want to come back. I have a good place in a bank here, and have been living at home with the old folks, but it's tame and so lonesome. I think constantly now of my life in the Service—of the congenial work there and the good fellowship and the kind of free, noble atmosphere that I seem to like more and more. The old folks have learned to live to themselves, anyhow, and have enough to keep them in comfort, and are too old to have a youngster romping about the old place the way I have to do to keep myself from going crazy. And it isn't a question of money; I'm making good money here, all right. It's the life I can't stand; it's finding the life a fellow likes and rejoices in—just being able to do the things you like most to do, and working amongst the crowd that's congenial that I long for. So I hunger for the Service again, for there are things to do that a fellow takes pride in, and fellows that like the same things; and, nights and mornings, and rest times, there's the whole bunch around you, and the noise and hum and atmosphere of it—it's home, office, club and picnic all in one. Yes, I've staid out till I've lost my 'continuous service,' but I'm coming back."

Creation of a Federal department of manufactures and engineering, with a member of the President's Cabinet as its head, was urged by Admiral Melville in an address on "The Duty of the Engineer as a Citizen" before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Atlantic City, June 2. He endorsed the proposition to create a department of public works in place of the Department of the Interior, and declared that adoption of his plan of bringing the engineering work of the nation under competent and systematic direction would save the country millions of dollars. He said: "It is notorious that enormous amounts of money have been squandered on public works because they have been undertaken in a way which every engineer knew must be inefficient and uneconomical. Occasionally some engineer raised his voice in protest, but only to be jeered at as a crank." Referring to labor unions, he said the grave danger of to-day is that they may be turned into a machine of more baleful influence than the worst of capitalistic monopolies.

Capt. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is highly praised by the National Guard officers of New York he was detailed to instruct for ten days at his post. These officers were Major A. H. Dyett, Lieut. C. L. Levien, Lieut. C. Hall and Lieut. I. Van Zandt, 22d Engrs. Captain Caples, for the benefit of the New Yorkers, managed to crowd the thirty days' course of instruction into the ten days. It was not only a thoroughly enjoyable experience for the National Guard officers from a technical standpoint, but socially as well. They were entertained by all the Army officers, visited many of the homes of officers, and the visit was a most enjoyable one in every respect. The 22d Regiment officers gave a dinner to the Regular officers before their departure for New York, which proved a very happy event.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., commands the Special Service Squadron, consisting of the Montana (flagship), North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Chester, which were to be at Montevideo, Uruguay, from June 1 to 10, and then go to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. When the Montana arrived at Havana April 11 at the beginning of her voyage south, it was incorrectly stated that she bore the flag of Rear Admiral Kimball, instead of Rear Admiral Staunton's flag. Rear Admiral Kimball was detailed on special duty last December in Nicaraguan waters during the troubles there, being in command of the U.S. naval force.

The New York Evening Post tells of a resident of Kansas City who became so lonely upon his retirement from business that he went to London to live, saying: "There is no place in America for a man out of a job. Over there you will find more people in the same position and you can associate with them. Here, after I go in and shake hands with my friends, they wonder how soon I am going to leave, so that they can get back to work. Every Englishman, no matter what class he belongs, gets to a certain point when he stops work." Upon this the Post moralizes as follows: "Now, it must not be thought that the case of this wayward Kansas City citizen is altogether exceptional. The plain he utters reaches us quite frequently. The man whose health does not permit of strenuous office labor, the man of moderate income with bookish taste, the retired capitalist, the superannuated bank president, all have a hard time in obtaining sufficient human companionship. This is particularly true of retired Army and Navy officers. A fixed day, their sixty-fourth birthday, finds them promptly shelved. They give up their regiments or the command of departments or of fleets at the stroke of noon on the fatal anniversary. They wander homeward to the towns they came from, only to find that after the first week's issue of the Daily Watchword, recounting their gallant services on land and sea, their friends can hardly conceal their impatience if these veterans appear a second time at their offices. Hence it is that for the retired officer Washington is a Mecca. He cannot walk down Connecticut avenue without meeting a score of men he knew in the Service. Colonel, general and admiral—one of these titles he applies to almost every man he meets. The Army and Navy Club and the Metropolitan always have their occupants. Somebody is sure to ask the veteran how he swam ashore in that gale at Samoa or charged down the road in the Wilderness last time poor Harry Smith got that bullet in his brain. The human touch that makes the whole world kin is there."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued during week of May 3—Shell for cartridges, Adam Loeb; silencer for firearms, Robert A. Moore, assignor to the Moore Silencer Co., New York; firing mechanism for firearms, Alfred Muller; single trigger mechanism for firearms, William H. Price. Week of May 10—Torpedo, Max Glass; apparatus for locating sunken vessels, George B. Lea Quee; valve for steam traps, Charles J. Mackerey, U.S.N. Week of May 17—Cannon, Edwin J. Blood; davit for hoisting and lowering boats, Axel Welin; firearm, Ward H. Snyder; automatic firearm, Charles H. A. F. L. Ross; repeating firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; differential recoil gun, Konrad Haussner; firing mechanism for guns, John M. Meigs and Sigard A. S. Hammar; gun sight protector, Walter Langstroth; training and elevating mechanism for guns, John F. Meigs and Herman G. Jakobsson; feed apparatus for automatic guns, Laurence V. Benét; firing mechanism of ordnance, Carl Holmstrom and Arthur E. Mascall; attachment for torpedo tubes, Julius Kimbrell; megaphone, Capt. Lee B. Purcell, U.S.M.C. Week of May 24—Firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; firearm, Henry M. Kolb; automatic firearm, Rudolf Frommer; silent firearms, Hiram P. Maxim; offset adapter for telescopes for firearms, Winchester Bennett; gun muffler, James Henry Stimson; gun sight, Charles F. Wollenberg; adjustable gun stock, Survilan Powers; support for guns, Laurence V. Benét and Henri A. Mercié; military field table, Adrian S. Fleming and John Curry; projectile, Joseph H. Wesson; range finder, Graves Griffith; torpedo, Emile Bourdelle; trigger mechanism, Elzy R. Williams; submarine vessel, Anthony J. Griffin.

In its review of Theodore Roosevelt's "Naval Operations of the War between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-13," lately published in England, the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "This volume will doubtless attract a good deal of attention at the present time, both because of its high historical merits and of the personality of its distinguished author. We do not notice it at length, owing to the fact that it is not a new book in the ordinary sense, the whole of the text having formed part of Sir William Laird Clowes's 'Naval History,' published some years ago. The section of the latter book well deserved to be extracted, so as to place the history of the operations within the reach of the ordinary book buyer. The late President of the United States is an historian of great knowledge and well balanced judgment, whose opinions are entitled to the utmost respect. His view is that we had sunk into a state of ignorant confidence from having had many easy victories over the French Navy, after it had fallen under the destructive influence of the Revolution. We had learned to despise our adversary, while the Americans, schooled by their own sad experience, had developed the qualities required to win. It was nevertheless a hard struggle of strong fighting men on both sides. It is excellent to have Mr. Roosevelt's views made accessible at the present time."

Among the leading articles of the July Naval Medical Bulletin will be the "Illumination of Study Rooms," already mentioned in our columns; "Surgical Aspects of Filariasis," by Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, and "Dried Blood Serum as a Substitute for Fresh Blood Serum," by Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown. Med. Instr. Oliver Diehl will discuss the system of prophylaxis on the Asiatic station, which is talked about so much. The article on illumination of study rooms will be the joint product of a civil engineer and an assistant surgeon, A. L. Parsons and H. W. Smith, respectively.

The wireless telephone tests being carried on systematically by the experts connected with the office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington are very interesting and promising. There has been developed a high-frequency dynamo, having 20,000 revolutions a minute, with 100,000 alternations a second. Such figures would have seemed impossible only a few years ago, and they give an idea of the great leaps that have been made as a result of the studies and researches brought about by wireless telegraphy.

In order to test the bread produced at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., two days' rations of bread is to be issued to a number of organizations ordered to camp at Atascadero, Cal., and a report on the merits of the bread will be made.

#### THE ORDNANCE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

A diligent search and inquiry fail to reveal the existence of any established system for the instruction of officers of the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army in the theory and practice of their profession before the Ordnance School of Application was established at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., in 1902.

One of the first acts of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., after his appointment to that office was to obtain orders from the War Department directing Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., to visit several universities and technical schools in this country, to instruct that officer to make a careful study of the methods of teaching the subjects in which ordnance officers should be versed in the schools visited by him, and to submit a general plan for a school of instruction for officers of the Ordnance Department, with a list of machines, apparatus and books required for it. Captain Dunn's report was published as Appendix III. to the Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1902.

In June, 1902, the Chief of Ordnance directed that the procurement of the equipment for the school be commenced and that instruction begin as soon as sufficient of the apparatus was installed.

The school was therefore established in June, 1902, by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.

Before their adoption into service all new types of guns, gun carriages, powders, high explosives, projectiles, fuses and other material supplied by the Ordnance Department, except small arms, machine guns and personal and horse equipments, are tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The ballistic tests to determine the acceptability of service types of material manufactured under contract and at arsenals are also made at the same place. The opportunity for young officers to acquire a practical knowledge of ordnance afforded by such tests, the facilities of the existing plant, the presence of several experienced ordnance officers and the living together in one mess of the officers on duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground (in which instructive discussions of ordnance topics are carried on) caused the school to be located at that place.

The designing of guns, gun carriages, projectiles, fuses, sights and other ordnance material, the developing of powder and high explosives, and the installation and operation of power plants, machinery and electrical apparatus at arsenals require an ordnance officer to have a thorough practical working knowledge of more branches of science than is required by almost any other engineering profession. Among these branches are mechanics of solids, liquids and gases, theory of elasticity and strength of materials, metallurgy, optics, chemistry, thermodynamics, interior and exterior ballistics and direct and alternating current electricity.

The solution of many problems connected with the designing of gun carriages and in alternating current electricity involves the use of higher branches of mathematics than is required for obtaining a degree at most colleges and at the U.S. Military Academy.

To properly and systematically prepare officers after entering the Department to efficiently and intelligently perform the duties that may fall to them as ordnance officers it is necessary for them to acquire a theoretical and practical working knowledge of the sciences involved in the designing and using of ordnance.

#### THE VARIOUS COURSES.

The courses of instruction, date when established and time allotted to each course are given in the following table:

Courses of instruction.	Date when established.	Time allotted.	Weeks.
Small machine-tools .....	Feb., 1903	*2	
Electricity .....	Mar., 1903	16	
Chemistry of powder, explosives, oils and fuels .....	Feb., 1903	8	
Ordnance engineering .....	June, 1906	21	
Differential equations .....	Oct., 1906	4	
Power .....	June, 1909	2	

\*Carried on simultaneously with ordnance engineering.

Each course of study, except that in small machine-tools, is given to students in the form of a printed pamphlet; the machine course is in the form of drawings. Students are supplied with detailed drawings of service material to which the problems relate.

The course in small machine-tools consists in making seven different articles in the machine and blacksmith shop, which require the use of a lathe, planer, drill press, milling machine, grinding machine, forge and testing machine and the hardening and tempering of tools. This course is intended merely to be introductory to the complete instruction in shop work at Watertown Arsenal.

The course in electricity is designed to impart a practical working knowledge of the different commercial types of direct and alternating current machines, apparatus and instruments, including their operation, control, care and use, together with such theoretical knowledge of the principles involved as are necessary to qualify officers to prepare specifications for, install and superintend the use and care of electrical material.

The course consists of thirty-nine exercises in direct and forty-four exercises in alternating current. Each exercise has for its object the illustration of fundamental principles, the making of standard commercial and other tests of each type of generator, motor and converter, the testing and use of starting, regulating and transformer apparatus, and the practical operation under various conditions of machines and apparatus.

The electrical laboratory is well equipped. It contains eight direct current dynamos, five alternating current generators and motors, one rotary converter, an oscillograph, switchboards, and an ample supply of instruments.

The course is pre-eminently practical, and students are required to make all connections and to use the apparatus under only such observation as is necessary to safeguard the material.

The course in chemistry of powders, explosives, oils and fuel consists of forty-nine laboratory exercises and ten problems connecting the thermo-chemical and dynamic properties of powder and high explosives with their action in guns and projectiles. The laboratory exercises include the prescribed tests of black and smokeless powders and high explosives and the making of nitro-cellulose powder on a laboratory scale. The laboratory work qualifies an officer to serve as inspector of powder and explosives and to test oils and fuel for acceptance. The chemical laboratory equipment is complete.

The course in ordnance engineering consists of sixty-two problems. The first six problems require a review of the fundamental principles of theoretical mechanics of solids, and familiarize students with the prescribed method

of procedure in the solution of problems. The remaining fifty-six problems either involve the deduction of fundamental formulas used in ordnance engineering or the making of the same calculations as were made by the designers of Service ordnance.

This course involves the calculation of the forces acting on the principal parts of one of each of the different types of guns, gun carriages, projectiles, fuses and telescopic sights used in Service; the determination of the stresses in different sections, and the proportioning thereof with a factor of safety on the elastic limit. Some of the problems require the determination of the maximum true stresses.

The students make practically the same calculations as the designer of the material, and in this manner acquire the knowledge necessary for an ordnance engineer and future designer. The attempt is made to impart to students the acquired knowledge of the department in the science of designing ordnance.

The solution of these problems requires a study of the drawings of Service material, which imparts a knowledge of the details of its design and construction and of the qualities of the various materials used in ordnance. The complete solution of the problems connected with the proportioning of the parts and the shaping of the throttling bars of a Service disappearing carriage is one of the most complicated problems in any branch of engineering.

The course in differential equations consists of 154 equations, and embraces ordinary and partial differential equations. The last thirty-six differential equations are the forms in which the solutions of problems in mechanics, physics and alternating current electricity present themselves; each problem is stated in full. These thirty-six equations constitute a general review of the course. The complete and accurate solution of many problems in ordnance engineering and alternating current electricity requires a knowledge of differential equations.

Short courses in elliptic functions, hyperbolic functions, determinants and vectors are being prepared, with the view of their study being commenced by the next class. The solutions of some differential equations are imaginary when integrated by the use of circular functions. Such solutions can be obtained in real form by the use of elliptic and hyperbolic functions. These branches of mathematics are a necessary part of the mental equipment of an ordnance engineer.

The course in power embraces the firing and tending steam boilers, steam and gasoline engines, electrical generators and their auxiliaries in current use; the making of complete thermal efficiency tests of boilers and steam and gasoline engines of different types; the operation and determination of the mechanical efficiency of a steam locomotive crane and an electric gantry crane; the power consumed by and the mechanical efficiency of lathes, planers, drills, milling machines and wood-working machines when taking prescribed cuts in different materials; the operation and efficiency of refrigerating and compressed air plants, and a study of the economic value of fuels. Each officer fires a steam boiler sixteen hours and tends steam engines and connected generators eight hours, during which periods he performs all the duties and has all the responsibility of fireman and engineer.

#### SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL WORK.

When the school was first established it was the intention to provide each student with a copy of the problems and exercises constituting each course of study, with the necessary apparatus and material, and with references to text-books in which the principles involved and methods to be followed were given, and to leave to the student the acquiring of the information desired to be imparted, except that he was to have the privilege of seeking the aid of officers of experience whenever difficulties were encountered in obtaining a clear understanding of the subject. This system practically amounted to saying to the student: "To become a competent ordnance officer it is necessary for you to acquire certain knowledge. Here are problems and exercises that indicate the character and scope of the information you must acquire. There is the material and apparatus you need. Now apply yourself to the task, and if you get into trouble you will be helped out upon request."

It was soon appreciated this system would prove impracticable in the practical work in the machine shop and in the chemical and electrical laboratories. An experienced and competent machinist and chemist are therefore provided to assist in the practical instruction of officers in the machine shop and chemical laboratory work. Sergeant Noger, Ord. Dept., who is a practical electrician, renders similar assistance in the electrical course.

Experience soon showed that young officers were reluctant to seek the assistance of older officers, particularly when the latter were fully occupied with their other duties. Moreover, it was appreciated that much of the knowledge it was desired to impart was not to be found in text-books, particularly that of a practical character and that relating to the theory of ordnance design. The giving of instruction in electricity by officers assigned as instructors was begun shortly after the establishment of the course. On account of interruptions by other duties, the giving of instruction at night was commenced in 1905, and has continued to be the practice.

To enable students to complete as much of each course as possible, it became both necessary and desirable to increase the amount of the instruction, until now two lectures are given each week in the subject being studied at the time. These lectures are informal, and during them full discussion, participated in by students, is encouraged, and advantage is taken to explain the difficulties encountered by them. These lectures give practical hints not found in text-books, and explain the theory involved in many of the problems in what is hoped to be a more lucid manner than found elsewhere.

Upon the completion of a problem or practical exercise it is turned in, and is carefully gone over by an instructor, with the principal view of ascertaining whether a clear understanding of the fundamental principles involved was had, and if not the latter are elucidated and the problem reworked. Credit is given only for the correct and satisfactory completion of each problem and exercise, and the percentum of the course completed is a measure of the progress made therein. No system of marking is required, and none is therefore used.

The school work is conducted similarly to post graduate work in universities, and no recitations are held.

A technical library is gradually being acquired for the use of student officers. It now contains 534 volumes on chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, strength of materials, boilers and engines, shop work and practice and electricity.

It has been the practice to send officers to the Proving Ground for one year upon their entry in the Department, and to assign them to duty as proof and student officers. As proof officers they do all the detailed work connected with the various tests carried on and much of the administrative work. The proof work gives each officer a

wide experience in the firing and testing of different classes and types of ordnance and a practical knowledge of ordnance material.

The only time available for student work has been that not required for proof and administrative work. This subordination of student to other work has unfortunately limited and seriously interfered with the progress made in the school, but has been rendered necessary by the shortage of officers in the Department. On July 1, 1910, the plan will be adopted of giving student officers one year for school work alone, and the second year, or part thereof, as proof and administrative officers, thereby making the tour of duty at the Proving Ground about two years.

To complete satisfactorily the present courses, with the contemplated additions in higher mathematics, will require one year's hard work. The giving of one year to each officer for student work only will require a slight rearrangement of the time now allotted to the various courses, and will afford students the necessary time for consulting different authorities and for going more thoroughly into the theory, which is highly desirable.

While serving as students officers receive the full pay and allowances of their grade. In other words, they are paid to acquire the knowledge that is necessary for a successful career as an ordnance officer. This is not only highly beneficial to the officer, but also to the Government, his employer, since this knowledge has to be acquired some time, and it can be acquired more thoroughly and in much less time if imparted in a systematic manner to several officers each year.

The chemical and electrical laboratories are in a substantial and conveniently arranged building, which is the only special building used for school work. The course in small machine-tools is taken in one room of the machine shop specially fitted up for the purpose. Photographs showing interior views of the laboratory and machine room are enclosed.

Work hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and from after dinner until about 11 p.m. at night. The time between 4:30 p.m. and dinner is devoted by most officers to outdoor exercise, such as horseback riding, tennis, driving, walking, and, in season, to swimming. Sundays and holidays are spent in New York city.

The messing together of a number of officers (twelve to sixteen) forms one of the charms of the Hook.

#### INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS.

The commanding officer of the Proving Ground is the commandant of the school. Assistants to the commanding officer perform the duties of instructors in addition to their other duties. Gen. C. S. Smith, U.S.A., was commandant of the school until Dec. 26, 1907, and Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., has been commandant since Jan. 4, 1908. From the establishment of the school until October, 1907, senior assistants to the commanding officer were assigned as instructors in the different courses of study. The following officers of the Ordnance Department served as instructors under this system, viz.: Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, Majors T. C. Dickson, T. L. Ames, E. P. O'Hern and E. D. Bricker. In October, 1907, Major Dickson was made instructor in all the courses of study, and on June 30, 1908, that officer was assigned by the commanding officer in charge of and as instructor in the Ordnance School of Application, and continued in that capacity until May 26, 1910.

Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., served as assistant instructor from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909. Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins and B. O. Mahaffey, Ord. Dept., were assigned as assistant instructors on July 1, 1909.

During the last two years the students have had the advantage of most instructive lectures delivered on various practical subjects in electricity by electrical engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company. The students have also visited a number of different commercial plants engaged in the manufacture of steel, electrical apparatus, etc., and also power plants. The class of 1909 was composed of Capt. A. F. Casad and Lieuts. Otto V. Kean, Walter M. Wilhelm, Charles B. Gatewood, B. O. Mahaffey and A. W. Maish, Ord. Dept. The class of 1910 is composed of Capt. C. W. Waller and Lieuts. M. L. Brett, R. H. Somers, T. L. Coles, J. B. Rose, A. D. Minnick and Fred H. Coleman, Ord. Dept. Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Ord. Dept., was a member of the class, but was prevented by illness from completing all the courses.

#### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

We alluded briefly last week to the address of Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., before the students of the Yale Medical Corps, March 4, 1910, published in the Yale Medical Journal for April. It set forth in a most attractive form the opportunity for usefulness afforded the physician by service in the Army Medical Corps, describing in detail the routine and the requirements of that service. It was shown that military sanitation, which is not taught in our medical colleges, is of necessity a special subject of study by the Army surgeon, whose most important duty is the prevention of disease. He is "pre-eminent a sanitarian, and, furthermore, a specialized sanitarian, in that he has to apply the science of hygiene to conditions not ordinarily encountered in civil life."

The methods of instructing our novitiate Army surgeons in military sanitation and administration are described, the course upon clinical microscopy and bacteriology, the protozoa and intestinal parasites receiving special attention, with a view to the prevention of the diseases to which soldiers are especially liable in time of war, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, malaria, cholera, meningitis, diphtheria and tuberculosis. The prophylaxis of disease is considered very thoroughly, and all modern laboratory methods of making a correct diagnosis are taught in such a way that the student can use the methods at most of the stations where they may be ordered to serve. To prevent the spread of the infection, the soldier suffering from typhoid is not allowed to return to duty until he is proved to be free from the bacillus by three negative examinations of the excreta collected at six-day intervals. Typhoid carriers are placed in hospital for observation and treatment, and the source of every instance of infection is ascertained if possible. "It is not too much," Dr. Craig adds, "to say that we have every reason to believe that if anti-typhoid vaccination be enforced in time of war we will never again witness the terrible outbreaks of the disease that were such a painful feature of our war with Spain."

The opportunities for professional advancement and medical research are attractively set forth. A special opportunity is offered the Army doctor for studying

tropical medicine, which is daily becoming of greater interest to the profession of this country, while the increase of tropical travel resulting from the opening of the Panama Canal will make its study imperative. In the Philippines we possess a field for medical research which is almost unlimited. That this is so is shown by the important contribution to science already made by the Bureau of Science of the Philippine government and by the Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases, and we have only begun, as yet, to avail ourselves of the opportunities that it offers.

The relations of the Army Medical Corps to public health are shown by the work of Colonel Gorgas and others in the Canal Zone, where for years there has been no case of yellow fever; the sanitation of Cuba, and the immense benefit Porto Rico has received from the work of Ashford and King in the prevention of the hookworm disease, with the anemia which caused the death of thousands. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake widespread infection was prevented by the prompt and efficient aid rendered by Colonel Torney, now Surgeon General, and other officers of the Medical Corps in the sanitation of the refuge camps. A similar service would have been rendered at the time of the epidemic of cholera in the Philippines in 1902 but for the bitter opposition of the natives to American sanitary methods. "It is estimated that over 200,000 natives died of cholera during this epidemic, but among the troops stationed in the Philippines there were only 634 cases, with 382 deaths. When it is remembered that the troops were in direct contact with the infection, the results obtained illustrate what might have been accomplished had the natives been as amenable to sanitary control as were the soldiers of the Army."

Concluding, Captain Craig said: "I might multiply the instances demonstrating that the Medical Corps of the Army often becomes of great assistance in public health affairs, but I have only mentioned these in order to impress upon you that the professional opportunities offered the medical officer are often of the greatest importance, and, if properly taken advantage of, of the greatest value to his fellow-men. I like to think that the ideal of the physician is 'service,' and nowhere will he be able to realize that ideal more fully than in the Medical Corps of the Army.

"I have not spoken of the attractiveness of life in the Army, apart from the professional standpoint, but this side of the career of the medical officer is worthy of attention. The social life of the post where he is stationed and of the city near which that post is located, the opportunities for travel and for becoming acquainted with his own and other countries, the access he often has to literary and artistic circles, the love of country and *esprit de corps* which result from military service, all combine to make his life contented and happy one. It depends very largely upon himself how much he may achieve in his profession, but, being relieved from the worries and uncertainties of professional life to a very great extent, the conditions are all favorable for him to achieve a higher standard than he otherwise would. In closing, I want to say that the Medical Corps desires the services of the ambitious young physician, and I believe that it offers him in return for his services a life of unparalleled usefulness and one that is ideal in its surroundings and opportunities."

#### HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE WAR.

George Cary Eggleston, author of "A Rebel's Recollections," etc., in his "History of the Confederate War: Its Causes and Conduct—A Narrative and Critical History" (published by Sturgis and Walton Company, New York), has made a sincere attempt to write an impartial history of our great interstate contest. That he has not altogether succeeded is explained by the fact that neither he nor any other active participant in that contest can wholly rid himself of the personal equation which, in historical writing as in astronomical observation, must be allowed for. It was no doubt the common talk of Confederate camps in the field, as it appears to be still the talk in the camps of Confederate veterans, that 600,000 Southerners were obliged to do battle against four times their number, but this will not be the verdict of history. A Southern historian, Waddy Thompson, estimates the number of soldiers put into the field by the Confederacy at a round million, and this accords with the estimate of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, who makes the total 900,000, without including the border states. Northern writers go far beyond these figures, Colonel Casselman, of the Bureau of Pensions, making a total of 1,500,000. There are no Confederate records in existence by which the exact figures can be determined, so that it is every man's guess.

The most elaborate attempt to get at the figures is that of Col. Thomas L. Livermore, in his volume, "Numbers and Losses of the Civil War." From calculations based upon census returns, reports from various states as to the number of men they put into the field, and a comparison of Confederate returns at various dates with those of the Union Army at the same dates, Colonel Livermore reaches the conclusion that the Confederate total was not less than 1,239,000, and may equal that of Colonel Casselman. Taking the whole theater of war, it is found that the proportion of the two armies actually on the field of battle was as two to three.

Mr. Eggleston makes what is intended to be a generous admission, on behalf of his antagonists, when he says: "It is fair to say that the volunteers and conscripts, who at this period of the war came into the Confederate service, were in many cases morally superior to the men brought by draft processes into the armies of the Union." Many of these, it is added, "were recent immigrants from Europe." The total number of recent immigrants may have been considerable in amount, but they counted as an insignificant percentage of the whole. The difficulty with the Northern army was not so much in the inferior character of the men enlisted as in the lack of the kind of discipline which makes effective even unwilling service.

The number of men actually compelled to serve in Northern conscription was only 52,000, or about seven per cent. of the total force. And Mr. Eggleston is evidently misled as to the nature of the exemptions secured by the hiring of substitutes. It is difficult to get at the exact facts, but in a report of Provost Marshal General Fry, lying before us, we find a list of 1,292 persons who hired substitutes. In this list are the names of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; Edward Everett, H. W. Longfellow and Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of Massachusetts, and Peter Cooper, of New York. All of these were of the exempt class, as were many other citizens of well known local reputation, if not of such national significance. There are 103 women named in the list, and a number whose names are preceded by the title "Master," the age of ten years being

specified in one instance. Several gentlemen are credited with from two to five substitutes each. This indicates that, when the draft became necessary, patriotic citizens not subject to its requirement hastened to relieve its hardships by persuading others to accept military service. The character of the drafted men is perhaps indicated by a return from the 12th Ohio District, the only one at hand, where, of the 1,755 men drafted 139, or only eight per cent., were aliens or men of foreign birth.

As Colonel Fox tells us, in his volume of "Regimental Losses": "Desertions were frequent among the drafted men, for their service was compulsory; but there were not many of this class in the ranks. The Union Army was essentially a volunteer army. True, a conscription act was enforced; but its provisions for exemption were so lenient that the number of drafted men actually held to service was only 52,000, a small number as compared with the total enlistment (less than two per cent.). In addition to the drafted men held to service there were 75,429 conscripts who sent substitutes. These substitutes have generally been classed as mercenaries; but they were men who went to the war without compulsion, and if they received money for the act it should be remembered that all the volunteers who enlisted during the latter part of the war received large bounties. \* \* \* The best result of the Conscription act was the stimulus which it gave to volunteering, rather than the number of men directly obtained by its enforcement."

An example of picturesque exaggeration is found in Mr. Eggleston's description of the repulse of the ironclad fleet at Charleston, S.C., April 7, 1863. "Within the next minute or two," we are told, "the Keokuk was struck and penetrated by not less than 100 shells, ninety of which passed through her sides below the water line." The Keokuk, as her commander, Capt. A. C. Rhind, U.S.N., reported that day, was under fire thirty minutes, and not two minutes, and only nineteen shells struck her below the water line, the total number of hits being ninety. Nor is it correct to say that "most of the monitors had been completely disabled for effective action," for the chief engineer of the monitor fleet at Charleston reported that these vessels were ready for action at nine o'clock upon the morning following their exposure of an exposure for nearly an hour to the concentrated fire of more than one hundred heavy guns, some of the vessels being struck more than fifty times. This attack on Charleston would probably have failed in any case, but the Navy Department expressed the opinion that it was not pushed home as it should have been, owing to DuPont's lack of faith in his monitors.

The recognition of Lee as the great soldier of the war is so established an article of Southern faith that less stress is laid upon this than upon the virtues of Grant, for whom Mr. Eggleston has much generous praise as the ablest general who ever commanded a Federal army; with an overwhelming instinct of activity; of indomitable courage and determination; seeking success at the smallest cost of human life, but determined to have it at any cost; simple-minded and sincere, with a fine delicacy of sentiment and a generosity toward a beaten foe, as shown at Vicksburg and Appomattox, which did much to redeem war from its curse of brutal barbarity. Halleck is presented as the antithesis of Grant, paralyzing the efforts of his zealous subordinate by his own incapacity and seeking in all ways to humiliate him.

Pemberton, a special personal favorite of President Davis, and a general who was badly defeated every time he gave battle, is presented as the Southern equivalent for Halleck, but lacking somewhat of his opportunity to thwart the efforts of others. "It was written in the Book of Fate that for a time incapacity, self-seeking, narrow-minded jealousy of rank, and other like forces of the coarse and commonplace, were to rule about equally on the one side and on the other, and that thus the war was to be prolonged at terrible cost of sorrow and suffering and slaughter." "What a price the country—North and South," exclaims Mr. Eggleston, "was called upon to pay in blood and treasure and heartbreak for all this misplacing of men."

John Pope comes in for a good word as a very able and a very enterprising officer, who knew how to handle an army effectively; unfortunately given to vainglorious boasting. Bragg was an officer of great energy and activity, the author of one of the most brilliantly planned operations of the entire war on either side, but one falling short of its full intention. Hooker was a master of the art of military organization, but a much less able man than Meade. As a fact highly creditable to the American armies, it is noted that the killed and wounded among officers of high rank in every severe conflict relatively outnumbered the casualties among the enlisted men.

As to the magnitude of "the Confederate War," as he chooses to call it, Mr. Eggleston notes that twice as many men died in this war as the total nominally called into the field during the war with Spain; and those who were buried as victims of the Confederate War's battlefields were ten times the number actually engaged in the Spanish War, where the number—268—killed and wounded was fewer than the number sick in each of the many before-breakfast skirmishes of the Confederate War, some of which were deemed too insignificant to be reported to headquarters with precision.

We would not have it thought, because of our criticism of some of Mr. Eggleston's statistics, that we are condemning this excellent work. It is one that can be read with equal pleasure by the soldiers of either Army, and there is not an ungenerous thought or expression in it. The style is clear and convincing; it is not so encumbered with statistics as so many other war histories, or with the sometimes too tedious detail of military operations; the narrative is easy and flowing, and it is an undoubted success for what it purports to be, a book for the general reader by a man of military knowledge and experience who is not forced to indulge in generalities because he cannot intelligently describe the experiences of the bivouac and the battlefield. The condensed descriptions of the leading battles of the war are very clear and graphic, and in all cases perfectly fair in dealing with the two parties to the contest.

We have not left ourselves room to consider Mr. Eggleston's preliminary studies of the causes leading up to the war, which are fairly stated. While he holds that slavery was not the issue on either side, "it was clear from the beginning that, in the last analysis, the war involved as its issue the maintenance of slavery, or the destruction of that system root and branch." But "he must be dull, indeed, who fails to see that devotion had its part to play on both sides, and that on both sides it played it well, to the everlasting glory of the American name."

"The time has come," says Mr. Eggleston, "when the prowess of the American soldier, equally on the one side and upon the other, his measureless courage, his exhaustless endurance, his all-defiant devotion to duty, his extraordinary steadiness under a fire such as few soldiers on earth have ever been called upon to face, his patience under long marchings, starvation and every circumstance

of suffering, are subjects of justly indiscriminate admiration on both sides of a geographical line long since obliterated. \* \* \* It is with an abiding conviction that the story of this war is the most precious memory of all the American people, the record of their highest achievements, the supreme demonstration of their right to a foremost place among the peoples of the earth, that this telling of that story is undertaken."

#### PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

The New York Sun, referring to the remarks of Senator Depew with regard to the weakness of President McKinley with regard to the war with Spain, quoted in our columns, calls attention to the similar condemnation of some of our most honored occupants of the White House. The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, Ill., wanted to try Lincoln and execute him if found guilty. "Lincoln has failed," said the Hon. and Rev. Henry Clay Dean, "failed! FAILED! FAILED! And still the monster usurper wants more victims for his slaughter pens. I blush that such a felon should occupy the highest gift of the people. Perjury and larceny are written all over him. Ever since the usurper, traitor and tyrant has occupied the Presidential chair the Republican party has shouted war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. Blood has flowed in torrents, and yet the thirst of the old monster is not quenched. His cry is ever for more blood."

During the Mexican War Prof. Erastus Smithers, of the University of North Carolina, denounced "the intemperate folly, the blind, self-seeking, insensate greed, the impious effrontery and the ruthless ambition" of James K. Polk, saying: "It cannot be matched in all the black calendar in which is written the wickedness of power. Already his satraps have trodden upon the borders of an innocent, friendly, neighboring principality; already the reddened swords of the accursed legions of Scott and Taylor glow malignantly in the beams of the declining sun, that sun, gentlemen, which rose so proudly upon a happy and united nation, and which is now sinking amid the black clouds of battle, in the lurid and ensanguined colors of wanton war, waged for an unholy aggrandizement; a war begotten by murderous ingenuity, conceived in loathsome lust of land, and brought forth while the nation crouches, shocked and revolting, and the whole world looks on aghast."

July 1, 1775, Hon. Algernon M. Jukes, of New York city, wrote to a friend in Philadelphia, saying: "This is indeed a disheartening hour. Against the opinion of all the better people of the country we are to be plunged into a dreadful war through the folly and weakness of bad, unscrupulous men. I have done what I could to prevent this calamity, but what can a few do against the ravings of the many? I know upon the highest authority that good King George would go to great lengths to avoid bloodshed and preserve these colonies in their ancient and honorable estate of dependency. He is a proud sovereign and would, of course, not make proposals which he feared would be rejected. But with proper assurances the whole petty squabble might be swiftly adjusted. In this crisis I especially blame that weak-kneed, pusillanimous old farmer, George Washington, of Virginia. Had he a spark of courage he could end the whole miserable business at one stroke. But, blind to all the traditions of his ancestry, he knuckles under to the hoarse cries of the rabble and dashes all of us upon the rocks of bedlam. A worse poltroon, a weaker puppet of the people drunk with the wine of demagoguery never breathed."

Now the Anti-imperialists and Peace-at-any-prices are at it again, blissfully ignorant, it would appear, of the fact that it is their certain fate to be consigned to the limbo to which the howlers of the past have been relegated. Their motto would appear to be that of Milton's Satan, "Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven"—better to be conspicuous among the discontented few than to be lost in the crowd of those who applaud.

#### NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A little over six months has now elapsed since the Naval History Society was formally established. Its purposes and aims were then clearly outlined, and officers appointed whose duties during the first year were to be mainly the securing of members and the support of persons interested in this movement. An act of incorporation was also adopted and, at a meeting of the board of managers, by-laws were drawn up. Since that date material progress has been made. The society now has four honorary members, one patron, nineteen life members, at \$100 each, and over fifty annual members. The number has been daily increasing, through the efforts and interest taken by the officers of the society and the "corresponding secretaries," appointed, at the suggestion of the chairman of the executive committee, in several of the larger cities. These have already been secured in Boston, Newport, Buffalo, Portsmouth, N.H., and in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, while arrangements have practically been completed for others at New Orleans, Seattle, Bremerton, Cleveland and other places. At the meeting last November the "Certificates of Incorporation of the Naval Historical Society" was formally accepted, signed and sent to Albany for approval. Further progress has been delayed, first, by the change of the name of the society to the Naval History Society, and lately by the necessity of waiting for a meeting of the board of regents.

Honorary members: The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Admiral of the Navy.

Patron: Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, 99 John street, New York city.

Life members: Capt. John S. Barnes, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Henry A. du Pont, Mr. T. C. du Pont, Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. Arthur M. Huntington, Mr. George Gordon King, Mr. Frank Lyman, Mr. Henry K. McHarg, Mr. John S. Newberry, Hon. Truman H. Newberry, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Hon. John W. Weeks, Mr. George Peabody Wetmore.

Annual members: Mr. Charles H. Allen, Mr. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., Dr. Gardner W. Allen, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Mr. William Reynolds Brown, Comdr. M. L. Bristoe, U.S.N., William Conant Church, Capt. Daniel Deleahy, U.S.N., Col. George R. Dyer, Capt. H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., Mr. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. H. L. R. de Koven, Mr. Richard D. Fisher, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, U.S.N., Mr. Frank W. Hackett, Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks, U.S.N., Col. Henry H. Humphreys, U.S.A., Mr. Thomas Skelton Harrison, Mr. Charles T. Harbeck, Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., Rear Admiral G. E. Ide, U.S.N., Mr. George Lauder, Jr., Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., Mr. E. O. McNair, Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N., Rear Admiral J. B. Murdoch, U.S.N., Hon. Levi P. Morton, Commodore J. W. Miller, N.M.N.Y., Comdr. C. B. Morgan, U.S.N., Mr. Robert W. Neeser, Mr. Charles Lane Poor, Mr. William Agnew Paton, Mr. William Barclay Parsons, Gen. Horace Porter, Miss M. E. Powell, Mr. Charles Oscar Paulin, Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., Mr. J. Schmidlap, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee, Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Mr. Robert S. Sloan, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, U.S.N., Rear Admiral G. H. Weddigh, U.S.N., Mr. Francis E. Ward, Mr. John Munro Woolsey.

Corresponding secretaries: U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., U.S.S. Connecticut; U.S. Naval War College, Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N.; U.S. navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N.; U.S. navy yard, Boston, Mass., Chief Carp. Benjamin E. Fernald, U.S.N.; Buffalo, N.Y., Mr. E. O. McNair, Commonwealth Trust Company.

#### AN ARGENTINE ADMIRAL'S OPINIONS.

The representative of the Boston Transcript who interviewed Admiral Garcia, of the Argentine navy, found him signing the blue print designs for the two Argentine Dreadnoughts. Asked as to why Argentine wanted such ships, the Admiral said:

"If a hostile neighbor could blockade the Plata's mouth, and keep shipping away from us, it could nearly destroy us. We should be choked, strangled, deprived of strength and forced into submission. Therefore we have a navy, so that we can say to the world: 'Send your ships for our grain and beef, and you shall have a free track up La Plata and back again to the high seas.' It is really very simple. If you had to store a large amount of money in a public square you would want to have some policemen to guard your hoard. Perhaps no one would try to steal it, even if it were not guarded. But you don't want to take the risk of tempting your neighbors with an unprotected treasure. Brazil is not aggressive, and her statesmen are men of wisdom. Nevertheless, since Brazil has built two Dreadnoughts, Argentina builds two in order to ensure her all-important export trade against accidental interruption. The third of the new Brazilian battleships is now in process of being planned over again. When it finally reaches the building stage Argentina will build a third battleship of her own to balance the third Brazilian."

"Our guns will be like your new 50-caliber pieces, which will have a high velocity. Of course, you must keep watch of erosion in high powered guns, and perhaps that is why your service velocity is cut down. In England their guns suffer much more from erosion because of the cordite powder, which is a more intense heater than the nitro-cellulose the United States and Argentine navies use. English ordnance men stick to cordite because it makes less dense charges than nitro-cellulose, and that means saving of weight, which is important. But here in your country the Du Pont powder firm, in Delaware, is experimenting to produce a less erosive kind of nitro-cellulose powder, and something may be gained in that way. Our guns will be a little heavier than your 50-caliber pieces, and they will be done more quickly. The Bethlehem Company is spending a million dollars on a new plant to handle the making of our guns, and we expect to have them done in twenty-two months."

"The voyage of your fleet was an excellent thing," said the Admiral. "Your fleet has found itself, and knows just what it can do in all kinds of weather and difficulties. And besides that, the cruise has gained for your Navy much greater respect in the eyes of other nations."

"Have you seen that for yourself, in Europe?" I asked.

"Decidedly. It is very plain."

"Your naval officers," he continued, "are excellent, and the American officer is welcome everywhere. But your crews—I cannot say as much for them. Your system of volunteer enlistment makes them too 'free-and-easy,' as you say."

"In Argentina we have compulsory service, both in army and navy—two years and a half in the navy and one year in the army. Every man is subject to service when he becomes twenty-one years old. Men are assigned to the two services by lot. When the navy needs 2,000 men there is a conscription, and 2,000 black balls are put in a box to be drawn with the white balls for the army. It is quite impartial. This system has been followed now for seven years, and it has worked well in every way."

"The training our young seamen get in the navy is a benefit to the country when they leave the service. They go into mechanical and engineering work of various sorts, and especially provide a body of technical labor that is very valuable in our agriculture, which is carried out largely with modern machinery. The navy pays these men little while they are in it, but it turns them back to civil life with an increased value, to do good work in the direction of the country's greatest possibilities."

With no little pride in the stability and efficiency of his country, Admiral Garcia explained that the Argentines ought not to be judged in the United States by our impressions of the peoples of Central America and the northern part of South America. "We are of European descent," said the Admiral, "and our people have only the slightest trace of that mixture with the native stock that is the predominant trait in the north. And there are very few negroes in our country."

#### IN SIXTY-ONE ENGAGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The splendid record of the 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, which is given in a letter to The Sun of May 29, can be matched, I think.

Let us take the service of the 5th U.S. (Regular) Cavalry. Its flag, which is now at West Point, was carried in sixty-one engagements as below, beside others in the Shenandoah Valley in August, 1864. The latter cannot be named because the regimental papers of that period were lost. The list of sixty-one engagements, many of them pitched battles, follows:

1861: Fairfax Court House, Falling Waters, Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Drainsville.

1862: Cathet's Station, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Old Church, Gaines's Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp (first), Charles City, Malvern Hill, Sycamore Church, White Oak Swamp (second), South Mountain, Antietam, Shepherdstown Ford, Halltown, Upperville, Markham Station, Little Washington, Amherst, Fredericksburg.

1863: Kelley's Ford, Flemming's Crossroads, Beverly

Ford, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Wapping Heights, Brandy Station (Aug. 1), Brandy Station (Aug. 4), Bristow Station.

1864: Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Deep Bottom, Kearneysville, Smithfield, Winchester, Milford, Front Royal, Woodstock, Cedar Creek.

1865: James River Raid (February), South Anna Bridge, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Amelia Court House, Appomattox.

West Point, May 30.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

#### GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday March 2, 1910, by delivering an address on Winfield Scott before the Massachusetts Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. General Carrington tells of Scott's excitement when, in 1852, as a candidate for the Presidency, he visited Cleveland, and was asked by the leader of a German delegation whether it was true "that when in Mexico he both flogged and hung German soldiers, for absence without leave, desertion, and let Irish and other soldiers go clear. Scott, like an enraged lion, rose to his full stature of more than six feet four inches, and as he swung wide his arms and bared the waiting Germans, words shot forth as from a catapult. He was like a wild man, and people shrank back from his immediate presence. For a moment it seemed that he must strike some living adversary. 'What's that! What's that you say? I never heard it before! It's a devilish invention! An infamous lie! A damned falsehood! For a man who for fifty years had neither risen from sleep nor walked abroad, nor even drank a cup of cold water in the field, but his mind was on his country, her honor and her welfare! This is wicked, atrocious, horrible! You see me excited! I have the right to be excited!' With sweeping arms and gestures as wild, he added: 'I carried on war as a Christian, and not as a fiend!'"

General Carrington quoted a speech made by Scott in 1852, in which he defended himself against charges brought against him in connection with the punishment inflicted upon Army delinquents while he was in command in Mexico. In this speech General Scott said:

"Gentlemen, it was my lot to lead an American Army upon a foreign field. I went resolved to sustain in the forefront of my progress the high tide water mark of our own American civilization in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our own, and not the practices of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's passions and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action.

"I promulgated the martial code. Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it necessary. I could do nothing without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment all who forgot manhood and threatened to bring shame upon our flag—dishonor to our arms—or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it we had not conquered, or if we had conquered the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulgated that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness that it was in my heart, as it was almost hourly on my lips, for months, to carry with American arms and under the American flag, even into the enemies' country, all the elements of social order and that regard for personal right that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States.

"Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain, at all hazards, among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high standard of virtue and honor which we boasted at home. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I hanged some Germans and tied up and flogged others. Gentlemen, some persons were hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not, I know not. But for what—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen: I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. All knew the law that was over them. Every man of them knew that he would be held as answerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man as if he were them upon American soil.

"For such crimes they suffered—for such crimes as here, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought down upon them severe penalties, and with equal justice. Some did suffer death! But their trial was fair, impartial, and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty here among you. \* \* \*

"I was no respecter of persons. American or Mexican, native born or foreign born, whoever knew the law and obeyed it not—whatever, reckless of his own responsibilities and the rights of others, trampled under foot and set at naught—I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung a hundred seekers of innocent blood and violators of female chastity if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and misshaped, I am made answerable to a charge against which my every feeling revolts, and which my own nature and my own life repel. No, gentlemen, it is a lie (the charge as made or that any were wrongfully punished), a false and groundless lie."

#### SONS OF HEROES IN THE SERVICES.

The New York Tribune devotes a page to portraits of the living representatives of the dead heroes of the Civil War. Of those now in the Services it says:

"Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, son of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, was graduated from West Point in 1903, just sixty years after his grandfather got his diploma at the same institution. He was lately appointed superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, in Washington. He is twenty-eight years old, having been born on Independence Day, 1881.

"Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, of the 7th Cavalry, the dashing young officer who was President Roosevelt's riding companion, also his military aid, is the son of the Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Young Fitzhugh will be thirty-four years old next week. He entered the Spanish War from civil life as a lieutenant of Volunteer engineers, and four months later was commissioned a second lieutenant of

the Regular Infantry. But his father's blood within him yearned for the Cavalry, to which arm he was soon transferred. He got his captain's commission five years ago.

"Little Phil" Sheridan's name also lives in the Regular Service. In the summer of 1880 there came into being a little "Little Phil," who was only eight years old when his distinguished father died. Ten years later, when he was eighteen years old, President McKinley appointed him to West Point, and now he is a lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry.

"A grandnephew of General Sherman is in the Service. This is Lieut. Sherman Miles, of the 3d Field Artillery, whose father, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, married a niece of the great Union general.

The full name of the illustrious Admiral Porter is borne in the naval Service by his grandson, Major David Dixon Porter, of the Marines, who, after serving through the Spanish War, fought through the Boxer troubles in China and took part in the relief of the guard at Peking. He is the fourth Porter in a direct line to serve his country in the naval Service.

"Some of the Confederate generals Longstreet, Pickett and Wheeler are also in the Army. They are Capt. James Longstreet, 8th Cav.; Major George E. Pickett, of the Pay Department, and Capt. Joseph Wheeler, of the Coast Artillery. 'Stonewall' Jackson's only grandson, Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian, is a cadet at West Point."

#### HAVE WE ANY PISTOL SHOTS IN THE ARMY?

Having in mind the number of medals scattered through the Service, the reader will doubtless answer the above question in the affirmative. But let him pause and ask himself what makes a man a pistol shot. Is it the ability to win medals at an Army competition? Or is it the art of getting the best use out of a revolver?

Opinions may differ as to the proper use of a revolver, but it is safe to follow the rule that applies to any other weapon, i.e., to notice how it is handled by the people who produce the best results with it. It needs no second thought to name these people in the case of the revolver. Everybody knows that in our Western states as they existed a generation ago the six-shooter was a part of the man, and he attained a proficiency in its use that has never been equaled elsewhere on earth. But did he use it as we do in the Army? Not at all. The writer does not claim a personal acquaintance with all the famous knights of the revolver, but he has seen a few of them shoot, and has noticed that they devoted little time to squinting through the sights. In fact, many of them filed the sights off and removed the triggers as superfluous appendages. They threw the bullet as a boy throws a rock. The boy does not aim through any sights; yet, with him, practice makes perfect. How does a baseball pitcher plant the ball where he wants it? There are no front and rear sights to guide him; he does not look at the ball. He fixes his eye on the home plate, and his arm does the rest. The Western gun fighter worked on the same principle; he glanced at his opponent and the pistol arm worked like a flash.

Notice how different are the methods we employ at an Army competition. First, the gun is carefully blackened with camphor smoke, and must be held gingerly in the hand all day. Then, on taking post at the firing point, we consume several seconds in getting our feet in position. Many of us aim as long as thirty seconds, lowering the hand a time or two to draw a long breath. The writer has done it himself, but he was there to win a summer's vacation and not to learn to shoot; the nature of our competitions demands it.

The great Herbert Spencer once laid down the rule that a man's proficiency in any walk of life should be judged by his ability to earn a living at it. In the past generation many men, such as sheriffs and town marshals, earned their living with a revolver; some do so to-day. Put one of these men at a competition at Fort Sheridan and he would probably make a sorry showing. Some corporal from Columbus Barracks would beat him all to pieces at seventy-five yards. But could said corporal earn a living with his gun? How long would he last as a deputy under a Wyoming sheriff of the Sandy Smith type? His tenure of office would end when he attempted his first arrest.

A couple of years ago, while out in Idaho, the writer happened to be in the vicinity of a quarrel which terminated fatally for one of the contestants. When the victor handed his gun to the sheriff it was seen to be an old-fashioned Colt's 45, and not only had the front sight been filed off, but the shell ejector had been removed from the side of the barrel. An Army inspector would have condemned it at first sight as unserviceable; still, in the hands of an artist, it had just dropped a man dead at twenty paces with the swiftness of thunderbolt.

The reader may pass over this incident with the remark that it belongs to a past generation. But does it? How does it differ from our field service to-day? The charging Moro does not pose at fifty yards while we blacken our sights and get our feet in position. We have no reason to expect a Jap or any other enemy to be any more accommodating. As in the past, we will continue to take them on the wing.

Instead of our present system of competitions a better test would be to have the competitor go walking to the firing point with his revolver in the scabbard. Then suddenly shove up five silhouettes in different directions and give him so many seconds to draw his gun and deliver the goods. The first thing he would learn would be to carry it low on his right hip in an open scabbard, and not high up on his waist in an impossible position, buttoned in an impossible holster.

Our present system of competitions is quite an item of expense to the Government, though very nice for the competitors. It gives them a pleasant summer outing, swells the pay account with mileage and adorns their breasts with sundry medals. The writer has enjoyed much of it in the past, and hopes for more in the future. But it does not make pistol shots.

GEO. STEUNENBERG, 1st Lieut., 28th Inf.

#### THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Army then and the Army of to-day is one of which the United States may well be proud.—President Taft, in Eulogy of Custer.

This is a tribute always owed but seldom paid. There are many to speak for the Navy of the past and the present, and more than many to tell the deeds of the Army's glory in the past. But for the fine, clean-cut, loyal and unflinching men of the Army of to-day there is only an occasional word.

Only a few years ago the writer stood with a foreign officer as 5,000 United States Regulars marched past. "With 60,000 men like them I could conquer half the

world," the officer exclaimed, in his enthusiasm. That's the kind of Regular Army we Americans have, and it would be gracious on our part to mention it a little oftener.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

#### A BILL TO PREVENT SPYING.

Alexander Sidney Lanier, Attorney-at-Law,  
Richmond, Va., June 4, 1910.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was my privilege to represent as counsel the Commanding General of the Division of the Philippines in the habeas corpus proceedings last April before the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in behalf of the two Japanese caught in an attempt to secure the plans and photographs of Corregidor, our great fortress that guards the entrance to Manila Bay. These men had to be released because we had no law either of the United States or the Philippines under which they could be prosecuted.

In obedience to my promise to the authorities out there, I have, since my return to the States, prepared and submitted to the proper authorities here a draft of a bill which, I believe, will fully meet such cases in the future. I fear, however, it will meet the usual fate of such bills at the hands of Congress. I enclose you, however, herewith with a copy of it, as it may be of interest to your readers, and in the hope that if it meets with their approval they may exert some influence in securing its enactment.

The recent attempted destruction of the drydock Dewey at Olongapo, P.I., suggested to me the advisability of section 5 of the bill. I should have preferred a more drastic bill, especially in its application to the Philippines, but I feared Congress would not stand for it for one reason, and then, too, I found upon investigation many Constitutional difficulties in the way. For example, I desired to provide in the act that, when it was violated in the Philippines by a foreigner, he should be tried by the military or naval authorities, as the case might be, and that it should be a complete answer to any writ of habeas corpus sued out in any civil court in behalf of such person to make return that he was a foreigner and being held for trial by such authorities for a violation of said act. This was to obviate such cases coming before native judges out there, and the exposure as evidence of the very things it might be desirable to keep secret. But the obstacle in the way of such a provision is that Section 9, Article 1, of the United States Constitution provides, among other things, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it"; and it is not improbable that this is one of the "prohibitions upon the power of Congress to act at all, irrespective of time or place," mentioned by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Insular Cases, 182 U.S., 1 to 391. The said court in a certain Chinese case, the title of which I cannot now recall, held that a Chinaman, although an alien and unlawfully in the United States, is entitled to all the guarantees of the bill of rights in the Constitution. This being so, Congress could no more supersede the writ as to a foreigner in the Philippines than as to a citizen there, except under the circumstances mentioned in the section. It was therefore useless to give the jurisdiction to the military or naval authorities when it could practically be taken away by habeas corpus proceedings in the civil courts.

You will also observe the act is expressly made applicable to the Philippines, or more properly to our insular possessions. This is because it is questionable whether the act would otherwise apply to the Philippines in view of the proviso in Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 1, 1902, known as the Philippine bill, that Section 1891 of the Revised Statutes, providing that "the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within all the organized territories, and in every other territory hereafter organized as elsewhere within the United States, should not apply to the Philippine Islands."

This act may seem strenuous to the people here, but after four years in the Philippines, for which country it is primarily intended, and where we are surrounded by hostile and sinister influences, I am satisfied it is indispensable to our welfare and security.

A. S. LANIER.

#### A BILL TO PREVENT THE DISCLOSURE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETS.

Be it enacted, etc.—

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to go upon any vessel or to enter any navy yard, naval station, military reservation, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, camp, factory, or other place connected with or relating to the national defense, whether within the United States, or in any of its insular possessions, or any place under its jurisdiction, for the purpose of surreptitiously obtaining information relative to the national defense.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person when lawfully or unlawfully upon such a vessel or in or near any such place or places or property of the United States to obtain, take, or make, without proper authority, any document, photograph, or photographic negative, sketch, map, plan, or model of or otherwise picture all or any portion of any such vessel or such property, place or places, or approaches thereto or the neighborhood thereof, or anything or place to be used in connection therewith, or knowledge of anything connected with the national defense as aforesaid.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sketch, map, make topographical maps or surveys of any railroad, public highway, road, or bridge on territory belonging to the United States, subject to its jurisdiction, or other public land or property of the United States, except as now authorized by law, or to sketch, survey, or take soundings, except as required for the immediate needs of navigation, in any river, inlet, sea, harbor, lake or other waters within the United States, its insular possessions, or any territory subject to its jurisdiction, or in any way to collate data relating to such places which might be of use in the furthering of military or naval operations of war against the United States, or to have in his possession any such data.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person having possession of or control over, or access to any document, photograph, photographic negative, sketch, map, plan, or model, or knowledge, connected with or relating to the national defense in any way whatsoever, to wilfully and without proper authority communicate or attempt to communicate the same to any person not entitled to receive the same, or to whom the same ought not in the interest of the national defense be communicated at that time, or who, being lawfully intrusted with any such document, photograph, photographic negative, sketch, map, plan, model or knowledge, shall wilfully and in breach of his trust so communicate or attempt to communicate the same.

Section 5. Any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously damage or destroy, or cause to be damaged or destroyed, or attempt to damage or destroy any property of the United States connected with or relating to the national defense wheresoever the same may be, shall be punishable with the penalties herein provided; provided, however, that

should death result from such damage or destruction of such property, or attempt to damage or destroy the same to any person or persons in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, then and in that event any such person or persons responsible for such damage or destruction, or attempted damage or destruction as aforesaid resulting in such death shall upon conviction suffer the penalty of death.

Section 6. That any conspiracy or proposition to commit any of the crimes forbidden by this act, or any person who shall incite or counsel or attempt to procure another person to violate any of the provisions of the same shall upon conviction be punished as hereinafter provided.

Section 7. That any person or persons, whether lawfully or unlawfully upon any vessel or other craft belonging to the government of the United States or subject to its jurisdiction or control, and used in any manner whatsoever in connection with the national defense, when such vessel or other craft shall be upon the high seas, who shall, while thereon, violate any of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall be delivered by the officer of such vessel or other craft to the proper civil authorities for trial at the first port or other place having a court of competent jurisdiction where said vessel or other craft shall touch in the United States, or in any of its insular possessions, or other territory or place belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States, and jurisdiction for the trial, conviction and sentence of such person or persons is hereby expressly conferred upon such court.

Section 8. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished, except as otherwise provided in section 5 hereof, by imprisonment in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, United States currency, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

#### NURSE CORPS QUARTERS.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under Par. 1053, A.R., an allowance of one room, with light and fuel therefor, is made to non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men on duty at places where there are no public quarters. Under Par. 1053½, A.R. (G.O. 94, c.s., W.D.), an allowance of two rooms, with light and fuel therefor, is made to female nurses on duty at places where there are no public quarters. Without questioning the necessity for these allowances for female nurses, or discussing the military or professional value of these ladies, it seems that the non-commissioned officer, who is usually married, should be allowed the same number of rooms as the unmarried female nurse. The difference between the allowance of the female nurse, on one hand, and that of the hospital corps non-commissioned officer, on the other, is doubtless an expression of the opinion of the authorities as to the relative value of each class; and, as relegating it to a status inferior to that of the Female Nurse Corps, will certainly contribute still further to the increasing (?) efficiency of the Hospital Corps. It will, of course, be necessary to confer appropriate rank upon these ladies in order to invest them with military authority; and, although it seems surprisingly difficult to secure legislation which will place the Army Hospital Corps on a basis of efficiency, the chivalry of Congress and the War Department will doubtless yield to the smiles of the fair ones of the Female Nurse Corps and grant them distinctively military titles and appropriate allowances.

"PRIVATE BROWN."

#### FURNITURE FOR NON-COM. STAFF QUARTERS.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Acts of Congress making appropriation for support of the Army for the past, current and coming fiscal years provide for the purchase of such necessary articles as table and kitchen utensils, chairs, beds, tables, wall lockers, etc., for the barracks of enlisted men, and for furniture for the quarters and public mess rooms of commissioned officers. No provision has been made for a similar supply for the quarters of non-commissioned staff officers, although it seems to be a matter of simple justice that such provision shall be made for this class of soldier, in view of the fact that the barracks of other enlisted men on the one hand and the quarters of commissioned officers on the other are so furnished. The Army Appropriation acts are so worded that such action could be taken without violation of law. It is perhaps too much to assert that the War Department is indifferent to the interests of non-commissioned staff officers as a class; but, considering the discrimination shown in this furniture question, the recent "no Pullman sleeper order," and the long fight made necessary by the action of the War Department in refusing payment of commutation of quarters and fuel to retired non-commissioned staff officers and other enlisted men, one cannot escape the conclusion that the non-commissioned staff will receive nothing except their minimum legal allowances. All of us realize that "economy" is the predominant note of the present Administration and Congress, but economy does not necessarily mean discrimination.

FURNITURE.

So little has been heard of the new 13.5-inch gun, which was tested not long since, says the Hampshire Telegraph, that the suspicion has been aroused that the British Admiralty are much disappointed with the new weapon. The intention was, so it is said, to have supplied the 13.5-inch guns to the four contingent Dreadnaughts, but the trials not being the success anticipated, this idea has had to be abandoned, and those ships are, after all, to have 12-inch guns. It is hoped, however, to have the new guns available for the five battleships of the current year's program, and as those ships are not to be commenced until next year, it is highly probable that they will be. Meanwhile the U.S. Navy Department has carried out some highly successful trials with a gun of 14-inch caliber at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, and it has now been definitely announced that the two ships to be laid down this year are each to mount ten of those weapons. This, continues the Telegraph, "will necessarily give the American ships a vast superiority over any ship yet built or projected on the east side of the Atlantic. The British Dreadnaught St. Vincent, which left Portsmouth just recently on her maiden commission, carries ten of the 12-inch guns, each of which throws a shell of 850 lbs. to the 14-inch gun 1,400 lbs. shell. The velocity of the 12-inch shell is 3,010 feet per second at the muzzle, whereas that of the 14-inch gun is only 2,600 feet, but that is because the American authorities desire to prolong the life of the gun as much as possible, the rifling being so much more quickly worn away when high velocities are used."

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Warner, of Missouri, on Thursday, June 9, secured an agreement from the Subcommittee on Military Affairs to report favorably to the whole committee the Warner-Townsend Retired Volunteer Officers bill. The subcommittee has decided not to amend the bill as it has been reported from the House Committee, so that if it should pass the House the measure would not be tied up in the conference committee. At this late time in the session Senator Warner believes that the only hope of securing the passage of the bill will be through an almost simultaneous action of both Houses. In the House Representative Prince, of Illinois, acting chairman of the Military Committee, is watching for an opportunity to get the measure up in the lower branch of Congress. He and Senator Warner are confident that the bill will pass both Houses if it comes to a vote. Especially is this true with the Sherwood amendment, which provides for the retirement of privates who need the care of an attendant. This amendment embraces practically the rules of the Invalid Pension Committee governing the reporting out of private bills. A great many members of Congress favor the passage of the measure, because they think that it would virtually dispense with the necessity of passing special private pension bills.

Representative Herman Goebel, of Ohio, called upon Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Thursday, June 9, and asked that two torpedo boat destroyers be sent to the Ohio Valley Exposition, which is to be held in Cincinnati in July. Mr. Goebel urged that the presence of the destroyers at the exposition would do much to interest the people of the Ohio Valley in the Navy. Secretary Meyer informed Mr. Goebel that he would take the matter up with the officers of the Department and see what could be done toward granting the request. Mr. Goebel was assured that if the vessels could be spared and there was sufficient water to float them up to Cincinnati they would be assigned to the exposition.

A bill for the construction of a million dollar cold storage plant in which to store Army supplies will shortly be introduced by Representative A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky. Mr. Stanley insists that the Government should not depend upon the large packing houses for its food supplies, but should buy direct from the farmers and slaughter its own live stock. "Of course, I can hardly expect that this bill will pass at this session," said Mr. Stanley, "but I intend to begin the agitation of the question now with a view to securing some legislation along this line in the next session. In my opinion it will result in a great saving to the Government and enable the farmers to set better prices."

There will probably be a minority report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Young bill for the increase of the Engineer Corps. Just what amendments will be suggested has not been decided by the members of the Senate Committee who are opposed to the passage of the bill as it came from the House. The majority of the committee are anxious to report out the bill as it passed the House. Considerable pressure is being brought upon the opposition in the Senate Committee to secure a unanimous report. This would assure the prompt passage of the bill without any debate. At this late day in the session it would not take much opposition to hold up the measure and lay it over until next session. There is a suspicion on the part of the friends of the bill that the Senators who believe that the River and Harbor work should be done under the supervision of a River and Harbor Bureau are conducting a quiet filibuster against it. A bill recently introduced by Representative Slayden, of Texas, carries out the idea of the opposition.

The retirement of Representative John A. T. Hull, who was defeated for renomination in the Iowa primaries, will result in the advancement of Representative George W. Prince, of Illinois, to the head of the Military Committee. Representative Adin Ballou Capron, of Rhode Island, is the ranking member of the committee, but it is understood that on account of his poor health the member of Rhode Island does not desire to assume the responsibilities connected with this important chairmanship. Mr. Prince has been acting chairman during a greater part of this session, and has for a number of years taken a deep interest in military affairs. He and Chairman Hull have usually been in accord on the more important questions before the committee. There is not apt to be any radical change in the policy of the committee under Mr. Prince. On both sides of the House there were expressions of genuine regret at the defeat of Mr. Hull. He had the confidence of his colleagues without regard to politics, and they feel that his retirement will be a great loss to the House. One of the chief reasons for his defeat was that he spent so much time at Washington attending to his duties as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee that he got out of touch with the folks at home. This is the first session during which he went home before Congress adjourned. Mr. Prince is one of the most aggressive Republican members. He is a ready debater, and will be well able to defend any bill which he reports on the floor of the House. Mr. Hull is a soldier of the Civil War who is now serving his tenth term in Congress; Mr. Capron, who is also a soldier of the Civil War, is in his seventh term; Mr. Prince, who is a lawyer, of Peoria, Ill., is in his eighth term.

The Foss Naval Militia bill was not reported out this week because it was impossible to secure a quorum of the House Naval Committee. Chairman Foss was very busy holding conferences with the Senate Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, and was unable to give the measure much attention. Representative Lounslager, who is also very much interested in the bill, is one of the conferees on the Appropriation bill, and was out of Washington part of the week. It is probable that the bill will be reached by the committee next week.

Splendid shooting was accomplished with the 12-inch rifles at Fort Howard, Md., June 9, when the 40th Company, manning Battery Stricker, fired four shots for record and hit the target each time. The guns were fired at a 60 by 20 foot octagonal canvas target, and the distance away from the guns was 3½ miles. The target was towed at an approximate rate of speed of nine miles an hour. One of the features that added to the accuracy of the shots and the record made by the company is the fact that all four record shots were fired in three minutes and seventeen seconds. The battery was under the command of Capt. M. C. Buckley and Lieut. E. N. Woodbury. The company claims their shooting is the record score of the Army. In working the 12-inch mortar battery an excellent showing under the command of Capt. J. P. Robinson and Lieuts. Thomas A. Terry and William C.

Whitaker was made. The battery, after firing four trial shots and ten record shots, scored five hits on the target, which was moving at the rate of nine miles an hour. The target actually was a pyramidal marker, and any shot that landed within a radius of fifty yards of it was counted a hit. The time made in firing the ten shots was nine minutes and thirty-four seconds. The companies that fired the mortar batteries were the 21st and 103d. The day's firing was ended by the firing of the 3-inch rifles that are intended to guard the mine fields. On one battery the 140th Company, under the command of Capt. A. L. Fuller and Lieut. A. G. Campbell, fired nineteen shots, of which there were three for trial. Of the sixteen record shots the company made twelve hits, and the time they were fired in was two minutes and twelve seconds. The same string of shots was fired by the 142d Company, and out of sixteen shots fired five hits were scored. The time in which the string was fired was three minutes and twenty-two seconds. Capt. John P. Spurr commanded the battery, with Lieut. C. L. Corbin in the range tower.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver was treated to a demonstration of the new Infantry equipment on June 9 by Captain Stewart, of the Equipment Board. An enlisted man of the Engineers was present in the office to illustrate the changes. Both the new and the old equipments were exhibited, so that a perfect comparison could be made. The condiment box, the artificer's chest, etc., were also exhibited. General Oliver displayed the liveliest interest in the reforms proposed, and asked many questions about the adjustment of the pack, the weight of the different articles, the improved shelter tent, etc. He congratulated Captain Stewart on the splendid work of the board. In addition to his work as a member of the board in devising the present equipment, Captain Stewart has given so many demonstrations of it that it is said he can make up the pack with his eyes shut; indeed, there are those who assert he can do it while asleep. Despite his repeated going over of the same subject, Captain Stewart displays as much interest and enthusiasm in showing off the good points of the new method as he did at the first tests at Washington Barracks several weeks ago. It is fortunate for the results of the board's long labors that they have so unfiring and obliging demonstrators as Captain Stewart, Captain De Witt and the other members of the board. The final revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations are waiting the completion of the work of the Equipment board and the demonstrations, and the final decision as to the merits of the proposed changes. It is already known that the new equipment will necessitate modifications in the regulations, and these alterations cannot be made until the last word has been said on the subject of equipment. The thoroughness and the frequency of the tests of the equipment indicate the desire of the Department to give the subject a complete threshing out. The fact that the revision of the Drill Regulations coincides with the adoption of a revised equipment makes it necessary to proceed slowly in this matter to avoid serious mistakes.

The entrance examinations at Annapolis on June 21 will be the last for the year at the Naval Academy. These examinations are for the remaining vacancies, which number 445 all told, of which about sixty were filled as the result of the April examinations. Secretary Meyer has decided to give another year of trial to the seven members of the Academy of the class of 1908 who should have made their commissions as ensigns this month, but who were recommended to be dropped. Captain Bowyer's recommendation that they be dropped had been approved by the Secretary, but influences brought to bear upon Mr. Meyer were sufficiently powerful to induce him to set aside the recommendation of the Superintendent and give the young men another opportunity. The seven who enjoy this great piece of good luck are J. G. Stevens and A. G. Martin, of Ohio; W. A. Hodgman and B. F. Hickey, of New York; J. S. Hulings, of Pennsylvania; C. M. Dolan, of Missouri, and J. L. Doxey, of Arkansas. Except Dolan and Hulings, the progress of these men in the Academy had been slow. Five entered in 1903, and should have been graduated in 1907, but they were set back a year. Midshipman Ames was dismissed for refusing to take the examination. Ames had been desirous of quitting the Navy before he had even left the Academy, but the Department had refused to accept his resignation. The final adjusting of the records gives this summary of the class: Number in class, 186; passed, 99; deficient, 83; absent from examination on account of illness, etc., 4; deficient, to be re-examined Dec. 7, 1910, 75; deficient, to be re-examined with the next class, about the middle of March, 1911, 8; number dismissed, -1; resignations accepted, 2—A. H. Schanze, on account of physical disqualification, and G. F. Wilson, on account of poor cruise reports. The standing of the new ensigns is shown on another page.

The Adjutant General is advised by telegram that the transport *Logan* sailed June 4 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, with Battery C, 2d Field Artillery (three officers and 114 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Captain Griffin, 1st Lieutenant Brewster, 2d Lieutenant Beers, 2d Field Art.; Colonel Schuyler, 5th Cav.; commanding troops; Major Peyton, Philippine Scouts; Captains Hansell, Banta, Snyder, Bingham, Med. Corps; Walker, Philippine Scouts; Rockenbach, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieutenants Ware, Signal Corps; Clark, 3d Inf.; Price, 14th Cav.; Stearns, Sparreberger, Buchbaum, Med. Res. Corps; Heath and Jacob, Philippine Scouts; Upham, 3d, White, 12th Inf.; Dental Surgeon Mills, James J. Thorne, late 1st lieutenant, Med. Res. Corps, one post non-commissioned staff, one Hospital Corps, nine casualties, four recruits for 5th Cavalry, and two female Army nurses.

Among recommendations of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, in addition to those noted in our Annapolis letter, are the following: The board recommends the construction of a concrete stadium on the athletic field, in view of the large crowds attending the athletic games. The board was greatly gratified by the high standard and efficiency of athletics in the Academy. The action of the Department in assigning three battleships for the summer cruise of midshipmen is commended. The term of an instructor at the Academy who has shown himself efficient should be not less than three years. The early completion of the Paul Jones crypt is urged. An old age provision for civilian professors and instructors at the Academy is recommended. Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superintendent, is commended for faithful and efficient service. The appointment of a permanent secretary to the board is commended, and the

board found Professor Dashiel's services highly efficient. Appreciation of the valuable service of Lieut. F. H. Poteet, U.S.N., as aid to the president of the board is expressed. The report says: "The board wish to express very cordially their great satisfaction and pleasure with the fine conditions prevailing at the Academy. The Superintendent and heads of departments and officers and instructors fully appreciate the importance of the work in which they are engaged, and are discharging their duties faithfully and efficiently, and the student body are doing their work well, and the board wish to commend the good discipline maintained and enforced at the Academy."

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, under date of June 4, has sent a letter to the commanding officers of all posts in the department calling their attention to a statistical report of the progress of anti-typhoid vaccination in that department, and urging that further effort be made to increase the number of the immune. He says: "By reference to the report, it will be observed that 205 per M. of officers and 235 per M. of enlisted men stationed in the department have availed themselves of the opportunity of protection against typhoid fever—a very creditable showing, representing, as it does, approximately sixty-six per cent. of the total number of vaccinations in the entire Army. Fort Mott reports the highest rate for enlisted men, 920, while Fort Niagara holds the record for officers, every one there being immunized; \$37 per M. of the men at Niagara were also vaccinated. Eight posts report over 500 per M. vaccinated, four over 400, three over 300, four over 200, and five over 100. Forts Constitution, Ethan Allen, Hamilton, Preble and Trumbull have not yet reported any vaccinations. It is a source of great gratification to these headquarters that so many officers and enlisted men in the department have sought to increase their efficiency by ensuring themselves against an attack of typhoid fever, and it is hoped, before the close of the calendar year, it will be possible to report that an extensive outbreak of typhoid fever among the soldiers in this department is as impossible as an outbreak of smallpox." Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, post surgeon at Fort Mott, since the report above referred to, has vaccinated twenty-four women and children, the youngest of the latter being two, three and seven years of age.

Sir William White, former chief constructor of the British navy, who arrived at New York last month to receive degree from Columbia University, sailed on June 4 for Liverpool on the *Lusitania*. Sir William, who drew the plans for the *Mauretania*, was greatly interested in the American battleship *Florida*, recently launched at the navy yard in Brooklyn. "The rapidity with which that vessel was constructed is unusual," he said. "We cannot do anything like it in our government yards at home. Mr. Baxter, the naval constructor, deserves much praise for efficiency and speed of construction." Sir William believes there is practically no limit to steamship construction. He said the building of big vessels was gauged purely from commercial standpoints, as the steamship owners are in business not merely for their health. The *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, he added, were designed partly to wrest the transatlantic record from the fast German liners.

The staff ride of the student officers of the War College began on June 10, the first stage being from Fort Myer to Fairfax Court House, Va., a distance of fourteen miles. The directors and instructors of the ride are Majors Eben Swift, Charles H. Barth, Guy Carleton and P. F. Straub, Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune, of the Marine Corps, and Capts. F. S. Cocheu and Fox Conner. The halfway station of the ride will be the battlefield of Antietam, Sharpsburg, Md., being reached on June 20. The two days, June 21-22, will be given over to Antietam. Gettysburg will be reached on June 27. The 28th will be devoted to the first and second days of that great conflict and the 29th to the third day and Rummel's Farm. Remaining at Gettysburg, the officers will participate in the July camp of instruction in the capacity of umpires, inspectors, etc., during the full camp season.

Dr. Francis Lieber, whose name accompanies that of Dennis M. Michie on the Lawrenceville memorial tablet, as referred to elsewhere, is the son of Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, retired, and the grandson of Dr. Francis Lieber, who had three sons: Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, U.S.A., retired; Oscar Lieber, at one time state geologist of South Carolina, who entered the Confederate Service and was killed before Richmond; and Hamilton Lieber, who, after a service in the Volunteers, in which he had the rank of lieutenant colonel by brevet, entered the Regular Army, and died Oct. 18, 1876, as the result of wounds.

Secretary of War Dickinson has been advised that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the Army, will return to Washington, D.C., early in July prepared to assume the duties of his military office. General Wood is now in Buenos Aires, where he represented President Taft at the centennial celebration of the Argentine Republic. He went to the Argentine capital on the U.S.S. *Montana*, flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton, commanding the Special Service Squadron.

Col. William H. Bixby, U.S.A., arrived at the War Department, Washington, June 10, for duty as assistant to the Chief of Engineers. General Marshall will retire June 11. If Colonel Bixby is not confirmed by then as Chief of Engineers he will succeed General Marshall as Acting Chief of Engineers.

On charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and of being absent without leave, Capt. Daniel W. Hand, U.S.A., formerly quartermaster captain of the transport *Sherman*, was placed on trial before a court-martial at the Presidio in San Francisco June 7.

The 3d Battalion of the 7th U.S. Infantry left Fort McKinley, Manila, May 4, for Corregidor Island for the month of May. They relieved the 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry.

The application for the transfer with Capt. Hanson B. Black, Coast Art., has been made by Capt. J. G. Workizer, 2d Inf., and the nomination has gone to the Senate.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. John C. Dent, 14th U.S. Inf., who retires on June 11, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Oregon Aug. 6, 1857, and has an excellent record. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from civil life in August, 1876, and assigned to the 20th Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1882 and captain in 1891. During that time he was stationed in Dakota, Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Montana and Kansas. The regiment went to Florida at the beginning of the war with Spain, and sailed for Cuba on June 14, 1898. Colonel Dent went to the Philippines in January, 1899, and in December of that year was promoted major and assigned to the 11th Infantry. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry in 1900, and in 1903 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He was made colonel of the 14th Infantry in 1906, and his present address is the Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Col. James W. Pope, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list June 6, 1910, on account of the age limit, is a well known officer, with an excellent record of service, a considerable portion of which was spent on the frontier in Indian campaigns. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and was appointed to West Point in 1864, graduating June 15, 1868, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Riley, and was assigned to Company A, at Fort Lyon, Colo. At his own request he served with a detachment in the Indian expedition, under General Carr, in the winter of 1868-1869. He also served with his company in the Indian expedition from Kit Carson in 1869. During General Miles's campaign against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kiowa Indians in 1874 and 1875, Lieutenant Pope served as Artillery and ordnance officer. He was recommended for the brevet of captain for his services in bringing the Artillery detachment into action in the engagement of Aug. 30, 1874. He was on duty as adjutant of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth in 1875 and 1876, but was relieved at his own request to join his company, going to take part in the Sioux campaign, after the death of General Custer and his command in 1876 at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He commanded his company in the Sioux campaign under General Miles in 1876 and 1877, taking part in the fights of Cedar Creek and Wolf Mountains. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1879, and was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of captain, in 1885. He was promoted to major in 1897, lieutenant colonel in 1902, and colonel in 1907. Colonel Pope was appointed chief quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, on May 9, 1898, and served at Tampa, Fla., until May 17, in that year, when he was appointed chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces to the Philippines, and also of the Department of the Pacific. In June, 1898, he became chief quartermaster of the 8th Army Corps. His last assignment was as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 15th U.S. Inf., who was on June 4, 1910, retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto, was born in California April 21, 1878. He entered the Army as a private in Company I, 6th Infantry, Oct. 8, 1898, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 30th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 13th Infantry in 1902, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1905, and in June, 1908, was transferred to the 21st Infantry. He was transferred to the 13th Infantry Sept. 28, 1908.

Second Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d U.S. Inf., who will be retired on Aug. 30, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Tennessee Nov. 28, 1873, and joined the Army as a private in Troop D, 8th Cav., Feb. 28, 1900. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry Oct. 17, 1902.

The retirement of Col. J. C. Dent, 14th U.S. Inf., on June 11, for disability, causes the following promotions: Lieut. Col. R. H. Wilson, 16th Inf., becomes colonel of the 14th Infantry; Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., becomes lieutenant colonel of the 16th Infantry, and Capt. C. Gerhardt, 8th Inf., becomes major of the 10th Infantry.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Markle, of Leavenworth and St. Louis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucy Gere, to Lieut. T. G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art. No exact date has been set for the marriage, but it will be an event of the early fall at the suburban home of the Markles, south of the city of Leavenworth. The bride-elect has selected as her attendants her sister, Mrs. Ben Knife, as matron of honor, and as maids Miss Vera Gottschalk, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Rosalie Shoyer and Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Anna Brubaker, Miss Meredith Thomas, Miss Fay O'Donnell and Miss Louise Bartlett. The groomsmen will be the classmates of Lieutenant Gottschalk stationed at Fort Leavenworth. "Miss Markle is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Markle," writes a correspondent, "a lovely blonde and a typical 'out-of-doors' girl. She has carried off honors in riding, tennis, and is an expert shot. She was educated in the Eastern schools and has traveled extensively. Lieutenant Gottschalk is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1908, and is one of the very popular younger officers. His home is in Milwaukee, Wis."

A military wedding in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forest Park, Baltimore, Md., on June 1, 1910, was that of Ensign Louis C. Scheible, U.S.N., and Miss Belle Barrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hann, of Covington, Ky. The groom and his attendants were in full dress uniform, the bride's attendants wearing the Navy colors. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore a gown of white satin and duchess lace, and carried lilies of the valley and white lilacs. She was attended by Miss Elizabeth Klinefelter as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Miriam Hann and Florence Childs. The best man was Ensign R. F. McConnell, U.S.N. The ushers were Ensigns E. Beissell, McGill, Freidell and La Claire, U.S.N. A small reception followed at the home of the bride, 1311 Liberty Heights avenue, when the wedding cake was cut with the groom's sword.

Chief Carpenter Robert Howard Lake, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia L. Wentz, of Orange, N.J., were married at St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1910. The best man was Lieut. L. S. Shapely, U.S.N. Miss Wentz was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Charles Wentz, and her brother, Charles Wentz, from Orange. The party met at the Bellevue-Stratford, and then went to St. Clement's Church, where the Rev. C. S. Hutchinson performed the ceremony. After

the wedding they returned to the Bellevue-Stratford, where a breakfast was served.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Torrance Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin, late of the U.S. Navy, to Mr. Frederick Worth Goddard took place at the home of the bride's parents, 270 West Seventy-third street, New York city, June 4, 1910. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church. Miss Dorothy Benjamin attended her sister as maid of honor, and the flower girls were Mary McCull and Mary Elizabeth Goddard. Stuart Johnson was the best man. Only the relatives of the couple and a few friends were present at the ceremony.

Marian Wright, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward E. Wright, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Herman Holt, jr., of Boston, on Wednesday, June 8, at eight o'clock, at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass. A reception followed the ceremony at the Somerset. Mr. Holt is a graduate of Dartmouth class of '97, and of the Harvard Law School class of 1901, and is a member of the law firm of Penden and Holt, Boston.

Major Dillard H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Clark announced the marriage of their eldest daughter, Alice Hartzel, to Mr. Datus Ensign Myers, of Jefferson, Ore., May 26, 1910, at St. Joseph, Mich. The wedding took place in St. Paul's Memorial Church, the rector, Rev. James A. Boynton, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, H.T., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Alice, to Lieut. George Cleveland Bowen, 20th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, June 8, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu. Lieutenant Bowen is stationed at Fort Shafter, where he is engineer and signal officer of the 2d Battalion of his regiment.

Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Borden were married at Piqua, Ohio, June 4, 1910.

One of the prettiest weddings which has taken place at Fort Snelling, Minn., for some time was solemnized Saturday evening, June 4, 1910, in the post chapel, when Miss Frances Nelson Borden and Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th U.S. Inf., were united in marriage. The chapel was handsomely decorated with oak boughs, ferns, flags and white peonies. Rev. Father John Donohue, Minneapolis, performed the ceremony. The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th U.S. Inf., who gave her in marriage. She wore a handsome white satin gown, made princess en train, with pearl trimmings. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and bands of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Mrs. George T. Everett was matron of honor. Miss Helen Johnston, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor; Miss Stanley, cousin of the bride, and Miss Galbraith were bridesmaids. Lieutenant Hayes and his best man, Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th U.S. Inf., wore full dress uniforms. The ushers were Lieuts. Thomas H. Lowe, Thomas M. R. Herron, Franz A. Deniat and Carlin C. Stokely, all of the 28th Inf. The bridal party entered the chapel to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by the 28th Infantry band, and during the reading of the service the "Flower Song" was played and the wedding music from Mendelssohn. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore. The house was decorated with palms, ferns and white peonies. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes after the reception left for Harrisburg, Pa., where on June 8 Lieutenant Hayes acted as usher at the wedding of Lieutenant Lowe, 28th Inf., and Miss Wolf, and later they will attend the closing exercises at West Point Military Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes will be at home at Fort Snelling after July 10.

Midshipman Frederick H. Babcock, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Terrell Bodine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Bodine, were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, June 8, 1910. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. The bridegroom and his attendants were in uniform. The aisle and chancel of the church were decorated with white peonies, ferns and palms. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point applique lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Hazel Bliss, who wore pale green chiffon over green satin, with a picture hat trimmed with tulle and ostrich feathers to match it, and carried an arm bouquet of Golden Gate roses. Midshipman Arthur S. Carpenter was best man. The ushers were Midshipmen Thomas C. Kinkaid, Kenneth Heron, Edward J. Foy and A. H. Douglas. Owing to mourning in the family of the bridegroom there was no reception.

Ensign George M. Dallas, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred M. Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. E. I. Carpenter and the late president of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, were married at New York city June 8, 1910, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Fox, 222 Riverside Drive. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks.

Miss Dorothy Hersey, daughter of Col. Mark L. Hersey, Assistant Chief, Philippine Constabulary (captain, 6th U.S. Inf.), was married in Manila, P.I., April 30, 1910, to Capt. Allen James Greer, 16th U.S. Inf., at the residence of Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Chief, Philippine Constabulary (captain, 2d U.S. Inf.), in the presence of only the intimate friends of the two families. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Baldwin as maid of honor, and Midshipman Mark L. Hersey, jr., U.S.N., the brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father, who went to Manila to attend the wedding. Miss Dorothy Hersey has been one of the belles of the Army circles, and one of the most popular girls in American society circles of the Philippines. "The bridegroom, Captain Greer," writes a correspondent, "was on duty in the Department of Mindanao as judge advocate, and met Miss Hersey daily in the social life at the southern city. Captain Greer was considered to be a confirmed bachelor, and a short time ago started for the United States on his leave without having brought his suit to a conclusion. When he had gone as far as Hong Kong he cabled Colonel Hersey for his consent to marry his daughter, and on receiving the parental permission Captain Greer completed arrangements by cable and started back to Zamboanga. Arrived at Manila, he left on the Liscum, and on reaching Zamboanga wanted the ceremony to take place immediately, but Miss Hersey would not consent to be married without her brother, Mark L. Hersey, jr., being present. Midshipman Hersey was unable to secure leave, and the family decided to hold the ceremony in Manila. The party arrived at the latter port April 29 on the Army transport Liscum, the same boat on which Captain Greer had just gone to Zamboanga, and were met at the wharf by Midshipman Hersey, Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin. Col. and Mrs. Hersey and the bride and her younger sister, Alice, were taken in the automobile of the Baldwins to their home

for the night. General Bandholtz placed his house at their disposal, and arrangements having been made with Rev. S. B. Rossiter the ceremony was performed April 30. The newly married pair left immediately on the Zafiro for Hong Kong, where they will take steamer to Vladivostock and go to Europe by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway for their honeymoon. Captain Greer will be stationed at Omaha. The wedding guests included Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz, Justice Trent, Mrs. Pershing, wife of Brigadier General Pershing; Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, U.S.A., aid to General Pershing; Mrs. and Miss Baldwin and Colonel Griffiths, of the Constabulary.

A wedding solemnized in historic St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1910, was that of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Barroll Worthington, second daughter of Mr. Eugene Worthington, of Annapolis. The officiating minister was the rector, Rev. J. P. McComas. The church was beautifully decorated with the prettiest of field flowers, and vespers candles burned on the altar. The seats reserved for the friends of the bride and groom were decked with daisies. A select program of music was rendered. The ushers were Lieuts. E. A. Osterman, E. N. McClellan, Andrew B. Drum and H. M. Smith, all of the Marine Corps. They were in full uniform. The groom is a native of Merion, near Philadelphia, where his family is known among the Quaker City circles. The bride is descended from the earliest Colonial families of Maryland, including the Ridgelys, Goldsboroughs, Perines, Lloyds, Jenkins and Kynsers. Among the wedding guests were the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Marston, Mr. Randall Marston, Miss Katherine Marston, Capt. Harry Barrall, U.S.N., and wife and Major Harry Leonard, U.S.M.C. The bride was dressed in a white gown of ivory direcute satin and tulle made draped princess. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents on Duke of Gloucester street, after which the wedded pair left for the White Mountains, whence they will go to Portsmouth, N.H., where the groom is stationed.

Lieut. Herbert H. Acheson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss May F. Lawrence were married on May 14, 1910.

It is very interesting to note how many Army families remain during different generations in the Service they love so well. Miss Laura Annesley Stotsenburg, whose marriage to Lieut. Charles Russell Mayo, 10th U.S. Cav., took place in Washington June 1, 1910, is the daughter of the late Col. John M. Stotsenburg and the granddaughter of the late Chaplain James A. M. La Tourrette, whose four daughters married officers of the Army, and Miss Stotsenburg is the fourth granddaughter to marry an officer, the others being Mrs. Leon B. Kromer, Mrs. N. A. Cartmell and Mrs. Seth Cook. Chaplain La Tourrette's grandsons are all young captains in the Army—Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Capt. Charles Annesley Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav., and Capt. W. A. Cavanaugh, 15th Inf. In addition to what we published of the marriage last week, we note that the bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Major Romeyn. She wore a beautiful gown of ivory satin, draped gracefully, and trimmed with old lace, with a long tulle veil, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Leon B. Kromer, wife of Captain Kromer, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., was matron of honor. Her gown was of white embroidered mull and lace over pale yellow satin. A lace hat, trimmed with yellow and a cluster of yellow daisies, completed her costume. An informal reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James T. Young, in the Wyoming. Mrs. Stotsenburg, mother of the bride, wore a gown of old blue satin draped with a tunic of Chantilly lace. Her hat was black lace. After the reception Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo left for their wedding trip. They will live at Fort Ethan Allen, where Lieutenant Mayo's regiment is stationed. Mrs. Mayo wore a smart traveling suit of plum colored broadcloth, with a hat to match. Among the many handsome wedding presents which were sent to the bride was a set of flat silver from Lieutenant Mayo's regiment and a handsome silver bowl from the 6th Cavalry Regiment, to which Colonel Stotsenburg belonged. Mr. C. A. Mayo, father of the bridegroom, of Great Yarmouth, England, came for the wedding. Other out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Ely and Miss Ely, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George Starks, of Wilmington; Miss Stotsenburg, of Indiana; Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, of Fort Ethan Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Middleton, of Baltimore, Mrs. Annie Glover and others from New Albany, Ind.

One of the most beautiful weddings that has been recorded in Virginia for many years was that in which Miss Lillian Martin Perry, of Salem, Va., became the bride of 1st Lieut. Robert Octavius Edwards, Coast Art., on June 6, 1910. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. J. S. Meredith in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Salem, at eight o'clock p.m. The floral treatment of the church was in pink and green. A drapery of smilax in front of the altar formed a curtain in the background of which were masses of palms. The chancel was also delicately draped with smilax, all of which was intermingled with large pink peonies. The pews reserved for the special guests were tied with streamers of pink tulle and huge bunches of pink peonies. The aisles were enclosed with white ribbon, through which the bridal party passed, entering the church to the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. During the ceremony "O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star," from Tannhauser, was softly played. On leaving the church the emotion stirring strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March were played. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. Sawyer Perry, while the groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Harry Jones, of Norfolk, Va. Miss Edith Walters, of Covington, Ky., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Rachel Turner, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., and Miss Sarah Bushnell, of Salem. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. J. S. Perry, is a most charming character, and beloved by a large circle of friends, who extended to her their best wishes in her new home. She was educated at Hollins Institute. Lieutenant Edwards is the son of Mrs. R. O. Edwards, of Charlotte, N.C., and of the late Mr. R. O. Edwards, who was a prominent business man of Weldon, N.C. After the ceremony at the church an informal reception was given at the bride's home, "Monterey." The house was decorated with the Army colors. The decorations were lavish with many colored lights. An orchestra dispensed music during the evening from the upper balcony. According to the long established Army custom, the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's saber. Col. James P. Woods, on the staff of the Governor of Virginia, presided as toastmaster at the dinner, which was served by a prominent caterer of Washington, D.C. The bride's presents were numerous, varied and most magnificent, among them being a diamond necklace from her mother and father, a brooch of pearls and diamonds from the groom, a chest of silver from Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, sister of the groom; a silver service tray and a chest of linen from Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hatton, aunt of the bride, and a piano from Mr. Hunter Perry, the bride's brother. The bride and groom

left on the midnight train for a Northern tour. The bride's traveling dress was an apricot chiffon broadcloth tailored suit. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards will be at home at Fort Caswell, N.C., after July 1, 1910.

Major L. E. Goodier, U.S.A., judge advocate, Department of Luzon, and Mrs. Goodier, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Estelle, to Dr. Alfred Joseph Toulon, assistant surgeon, U.S.N. Dr. Toulon came to Manila on the Supply some time ago from Guam, where he is stationed, and returned to his post a few days ago on the same vessel. He will return to Manila for the wedding. Miss Goodier has been in Manila for some months, having arrived with her father. She is a prominent member of the younger social set in Manila.

The marriage of Miss Isabelle Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th U.S. Inf., was solemnized in the Market Square Presbyterian Church, in Harrisburg, Pa., on the evening of June 8. Miss Wolf is the niece of Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th U.S. Inf., and after a brief honeymoon will go with her husband to Fort Snelling, Minn., the station of Lieutenant Lowe.

Announcement was made by Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman in Newport, R.I., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Sherman, to Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, son of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired. Mr. Gillespie was graduated from Harvard College in 1898. He is a banker and vice president of the Equitable Trust Company, of New York.

Mrs. Clermont L. Best, of New York and Newport, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Annie L. Best, to Mr. Arthur Carroll, son of Gen. Howard Carroll, late N.G.N.Y. Mrs. Best is the only daughter of the late Col. Clermont L. Best, U.S.A. She was married three years ago to Mr. Elizur Yale Smith, of Lee, Mass., but obtained a divorce a few months after her marriage, with the privilege of assuming her maiden name. Since that time she has lived with her mother in New York and Newport. Mr. Carroll was graduated from Columbia. He is a grandson of the late John H. Starin. The wedding will take place early in September, probably in Newport.

Miss Hulda Katherine Schulz, sister of Major Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Lieut. John W. Schulz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was married at Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va., June 6, 1910, to Prof. Harold W. Gammons.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Major John S. Kulp, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, who died in a hospital in Seattle, Wash., June 3, 1910, was born in Pennsylvania March 6, 1866. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army May 12, 1893, and was the son of George B. Kulp, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. After leaving Yale he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of Berlin, Germany. He then entered the Army and saw active service in the Philippines. He served as major and surgeon of Volunteers from June 11, 1900, to June 30, 1901. After the Spanish War he was sent by the Government to investigate conditions in Alaska, and then on a trip around the world investigating hospitals. Major Kulp retired from the Army in 1906 for disability in the line of duty, and since then had been practicing medicine in Seattle. Six months ago Major Kulp was made surgeon general of the Militia of the state of Washington. He is survived by his wife.

Mrs. Juliet Hammond Brown, widow of Thomas H. Brown, Maryland, and mother of Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th U.S. Field Art., Miss Agnes M. Brown and Mrs. Brinckle, wife of Lieut. Col. John R. Brinckle, U.S.A., retired, died on May 31, 1910.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Stolbrand, wife of former Lieut. Vasa E. Stolbrand, 13th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bishop, died at Wichita, Kas., June 5.

Mrs. Lucy Johnson, wife of Benjamin J. Goodin and mother of the wife of Lieut. William H. Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at her residence near Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1910.

Mrs. Mary Cravens Hoyt, wife of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., died at Fort Russell, Wyo., May 31, 1910.

Maria M. Bostick, widow of Capt. Edward Bostick, Confederate Army, and mother of the late Edward D. Bostick, U.S.N., and mother-in-law of the late Major Gen. M. C. Butler, U.S.V. (war with Spain), and brigadier general, Confederate Army, and of Ernest Wilkinson, late ensign, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., June 4, 1910, in her eightieth year.

The funeral of Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt, wife of Brigadier General Hoyt, U.S.A., took place June 2 at Indianapolis, Ind., and the interment was in the Cravens lot at Crown Hill Cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Lewis Brown, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The grave was covered with floral emblems from friends in the 25th U.S. Infantry, of Fort Lawton, General Hoyt's former command, and friends in Indianapolis, and Mrs. Reed, wife of Lieutenant Reed, 10th U.S. Inf., of Fort Benjamin Harrison, placed a small flag amid the blossoms. A tiny chaplet of clovers came with the flowers on the coffin from Fort D. A. Russell, where Mrs. Hoyt died. General Hoyt returned to Fort Russell, leaving at midnight of the day of the funeral. Mrs. Hoyt's father, Dr. James E. Cravens, the only immediate relative, and who came from Spirit Lake, Iowa, with General Hoyt, is remaining in Indianapolis for a few weeks.

Charles B. Rogan, late lieutenant, Ord. Dept., C.S.A., and uncle of Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U.S.A., retired, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1910. Interment in Nashville.

Mrs. John C. Campbell, mother of Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Johnson City, Tenn., June 7, 1910.

Mrs. Frederick Goedecke, formerly Miss May Pepper, wife of Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Frankfort, Ky., May 31, 1910. The funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday afternoon were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends. Rev. J. R. Zeigler conducted the services, and a quartet composed of Mrs. William Cannon, Miss Harriet McClure, Ben Keenon and Richard McClure sang beautifully. "The immense number of floral offerings," writes a correspondent, "fittingly attested the love and sympathy of Mrs. Goedecke's many friends, and expressed the sorrow over the untimely end of the happy young mother."

Med. Dir. Richard C. Dean, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., June 9, 1910. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on May 27, 1833, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy on April 17, 1856. During the Civil War he served on the Tuscarora. From 1870 to 1874 he was Assistant Chief of the Bureau

of Medicine and Surgery. From 1876 to 1877 he was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Fleet. He was also on duty at the naval hospitals in Brooklyn and Chelsea, Mass. After his retirement, May 27, 1895, on account of the age limit, he performed varied board duty in Washington until Aug. 10, 1904, when he was ordered to his home. He was advanced to the grade of medical director with the rank of rear admiral on the retired list because of his Civil War service.

Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired, a gallant officer of the Civil and Indian Wars, died at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 9, 1910. He was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 11, 1832, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 10th New York Volunteers, and the following August was appointed a captain in the 15th U.S. Infantry. He was commissioned colonel of the 6th Indiana Cavalry Nov. 11, 1862, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service June 27, 1865. He was made a brevet major for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Richmond, Va.; brevet lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Nashville, and brevet brigadier general of Volunteers for long, gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; to the 11th Infantry in April, 1869, and to the Cavalry arm in January, 1871, being assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He was promoted major, 6th Cavalry, in February, 1873; lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, in October, 1887, and colonel, 9th Cavalry, July 1, 1891. He was retired for age Dec. 11, 1896, and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Mrs. Leon Chaffee, niece of Chaplain I. H. B. Heaney, U.S.A., died suddenly at Cambridge, Mass., June 6, 1910. Her husband is an instructor in Harvard University.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Europe on June 6.

The family of Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U.S. Inf., have gone to Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Edward Barzynski, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Russell, Wyo., May 17.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Russell, Wyo., May 15.

Miss Emily Elliott, sister of Lieut. C. B. Elliott, has gone to a house party at Jamesburg, N.J., and will attend the Yale-Princeton game.

A son was born to Mrs. Girard L. McEntee, jr., wife of Lieutenant McEntee, 7th Inf., at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., May 9, 1910.

Miss Frances Downing, of New York, is the house guest of Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Needham L. Jones, wife of Lieutenant Jones, U.S.N., has taken a house in Ghent, Norfolk, Va., where she and her two children will spend the next six weeks.

Miss Natalie Magruder will leave Washington, D.C., June 14 for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., where she will be the guest of Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze.

Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and the Misses Schroeder closed their N street residence, in Washington, D.C., on June 10, and left for their country home at Jamestown, R.I.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., who have recently been visiting at Del Monte, arrived at Mare Island May 25 to spend a few days as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins, en route to their Eastern home.

Lieut. Clarence E. Nutting, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Nutting, who have been spending several months in Vallejo during the time that the former was on duty at the Mare Island Barracks, have left for Bremerton, where Lieutenant Nutting is on duty.

Capt. J. H. Hughes, Lieuts. F. S. Leisenring, L. H. Drennan and A. A. Hofman, U.S.A., left Manila on May 7 for Europe. They will visit most of the capitals, and will devote their time to recreation and study. They expect to return to the United States in about three months.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., have leased an apartment in The Hereford, Evanston, Ill., with the intention of making their home there for the future. Mrs. Kirkman has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hugh D. Williams, of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. M. M. Kirkman in Evanston.

John Hamilton Ruckman, son of Major John W. Ruckman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., received his degree of bachelor of science June 7 at the commencement exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Major and Mrs. Ruckman, accompanied by Miss Ruckman, are now in Boston, and will spend some weeks in the East visiting friends.

Among the luncheon hosts at the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club on June 5 were Major and Mrs. William D. Connor, U.S.A., of the Washington Barracks, D.C. Their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. George M. Downey, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. B. F. Chenthum, U.S.A., and Major and Mrs. William V. Judson, U.S.A.

Half a hundred survivors of the 8th New York Heavy Artillery on June 3 dedicated a monument at Cold Harbor to the memory of Col. Peter A. Porter, 8th N.Y. Art., and 525 of his men who fell in that battle. Confederates who fought them accompanied the visitors and took part in the ceremonies. Ex-Congressman Peter A. Porter, jr., of Niagara Falls, and H. O. Taylor, of Albany, were the orators.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., commanding the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet, entertained at dinner aboard the West Virginia, at Mare Island, a few evenings ago. His guests were Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickins, Lieut. Comdr. Leland F. James, of the West Virginia, and Mrs. James, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Virginia Dickins, Med. Instr. James D. Gatewood and Lieut. Comdr. Emmett T. Pollock.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson, U.S.N., entertained very delightfully at dinner a few evenings ago at Mare Island, Cal. The dinner was followed by a bowline party. Mrs. Randolph Dickins and Chaplain John B. Frazer, of the Independence, captured the prizes. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson's guests for the evening were Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickins, Pay Dir. Z. W. Reynolds, of the California, and Mrs. Reynolds, Major George A. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., of the California, and Mrs. Thorpe, and Chaplain Frazer, of the Independence, and Mrs. Frazer.

Capt. and Mrs. Jacob E. Bloom, U.S.A., are stopping at the Holland Apartments, New York.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. W. Low, U.S.M.C., at Honolulu, H.T., on May 14, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., have taken a cottage at Chevy Chase, Md., where they will spend the summer.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., left Washington, D.C., on June 6, to spend the summer at Gloucester, Mass.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitham at Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Todd, wife of Major Henry Todd, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., with her two children on June 17, to spend the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., and officers of the U.S.S. Idaho gave an enjoyable reception on board the ship at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday night, June 3.

Capt. Willard H. McCormack, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. McCormack are guests of Major Charles H. Foote, Mrs. McCormack's father, at "Fairview," Spear street, Burlington, Vt.

Chief Btsn. J. D. Walsh, U.S.N., of the naval coaling station, Bradford, R.I., on June 4 found a carrier pigeon on the beach. Its tag read "U.S. 45039 J." The pigeon was in a nearly exhausted condition, and had evidently flown a long distance.

Prince Hirofumi Fushimi, of Japan, and the Princess visited the New York Navy Yard June 6. The Prince was accompanied by Commander Kiyokawa, B. Tanaka and Commander Hiraga, Naval Attaché at Washington. They were received by Rear Admiral Leutze, commandant of the yard, but at the request of the Prince no salute was fired. The Florida and the Connecticut, battleships, and drydock No. 4 were inspected.

Mrs. Anton Jurich, widow of the late Lieut. Anton Jurich, 14th U.S. Cav., is almost fully restored to health. Mrs. Jurich has been seriously ill at a hospital in St. Louis for fifteen months, and for almost a year her life was despaired of. Her present address is the Buckingham Hotel, Kings Highway and West Pine boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., where she is receiving many congratulations upon her almost miraculous recovery.

On the occasion of a mess dinner in the ward room mess aboard the U.S.S. Mississippi at the Philadelphia Navy Yard June 3, 1910, there were present Captain Fullam, Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Stahl, Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. McCormick, Captain McCreary, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCreary, Ensign and Mrs. Keppler, Ensign and Mrs. Bogart, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cluverius, Miss Mattheus, of Baltimore; Lieutenant Deffrees, Paymaster Orr, Lieutenant Kessler and Ensigns Decker, Noyes and Miller.

Prof. George R. McDermott, of the Cornell faculty in the College of Mechanical Engineering, has secured a sabbatical leave of absence for the coming year, to enter the employ of the Lloyd Brasileiro, the largest shipowning company in South America.

He will go to Rio de Janeiro in October to superintend the erection of a mammoth shipyard, engine and boiler works and drydocks, capable of taking care of the company's ships and those of the Brazilian navy. The summer he will spend in Europe at the head of a commission which will inspect the important shipyards of the Old World.

Commencement exercises of the Misses Eastman School were held May 27, when the first graduate of the school received her diploma. The honor of being the first to complete the course fell to Miss Eleanor Lenihan, daughter of Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff, who has been with the Misses Eastman since her kindergarten days. The classrooms were decorated with garlands of blue and white, the class colors interspersed with white daisies. Miss Lenihan read an essay on "Culture." An address was made by Frank W. Hackett. Captain Lenihan also spoke, complimenting the principals.

Writing of those who come into closest personal contact with the President, in connection with the appointment by President Taft of Charles D. Norton as his secretary, the New York Times says: "To-day the man who stands closest to the head of the Administration is not even a member of the President's clerical staff, but an Army officer. Capt. Archibald W. Butt holds that enviable place just now. He is the President's chief military aid, his companion on the golf links and at the bridge table, and travels with him wherever he goes. No one begrudges 'Archie' his good fortune, for he is a first rate officer, a splendid fellow personally, and as handsome as a Presidential military aid should be."

The search for Alexander C. Rodgers, son of Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, has been resumed under the direction of Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., brother of the missing boy, says a newspaper dispatch from Seattle. The lost youth was twenty-one years old when he left on a summer trip to Alaska last June, tempted by stories of adventure in the north. He wrote from Valdez on July 10, stating that he was about to start for Fairbanks by the overland trail. That was the last word directly from him. His movements were followed along more than half the trail, and then all trace of him was lost. It is feared he perished in the wilderness.

Among the military posts of the Army that held simple but impressive military ceremonies on Memorial Day in honor of the soldier dead was the post of Fort Brady at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The garrison assembled at 11:20 a.m., and the adjutant read the orders. Then followed the Lord's Prayer, Lincoln's Gettysburg oration, by Commander Trout, G.A.R.: selection from Psalms, oration, "The Nation's Dead," by Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A.; benediction, funeral dirge by field music, salute of twenty-one guns and "To the Colors" by the field music. The troops participating were the following: Company G, 26th U.S. Infantry, Lieut. H. K. Bradford commanding; Company H, 26th U.S. Infantry, Lieut. H. M. Kelly commanding; Company M, 3d Infantry, Michigan N.G., Capt. Charles D. Mathews commanding.

The new Holy Trinity Church, Swanton, Vt., consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on Thursday, May 28, was erected in memory of the late H. M. Stone, who was for many years senior warden and a devoted supporter of the church. The donors are his family, consisting of his widow, his daughter, Mrs. Florence Strong, New York, and four sons—Charles H. Stone, of Clayton, Ga.; Rev. George Stone, Florence, Italy; Rev. Arthur W. Stone, chaplain, U.S.N., and Rev. E. S. Stone, rector of the local parish. The church is built of rough-cut native red marble in English Gothic style, and has a seating capacity for 223 persons. It is 28 by 75 feet, with an imposing tower thirty-eight feet high. It has a sharply pitched roof and heavily buttressed walls. The interior woodwork is of cypress and Georgia pine.

**Mrs. E. F. Glenn** and three daughters returned from Europe, joining Miss Glenn in New York. They left for Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 1.

**Mrs. Munroe**, wife of Lieut. J. E. Munroe, Coast Art., U.S.A., is at the Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., where she is rapidly recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

**Mrs. Jennings B. Wilson** has quite recovered from her long illness at the Presidio General Hospital, and will leave in a few days to join Lieutenant Wilson, U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. W. H. Waldron, 23d U.S. Inf., was the guest of Major and Mrs. C. E. Dentler at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Tuesday, May 31, while en route to the camp of instruction at Austin, Tex.

Eleven officers, Chaplain E. A. Broadman, U.S.N., and twenty-five men from the American cruiser New York, which arrived at Naples, Italy, June 3, were given an audience by the Pope on June 5.

**Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant**, wife of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., who was reported ill at the Michael Rees Hospital, Chicago, Ill., was on June 4 said to be resting well. The illness is said to be in no way serious.

Secretary Meyer gave a luncheon June 10 on board the Mayflower to the Prince and Princess Fushimi. After lunch, at which were present Assistant Secretary Winthrop, Commander Andrews, Commander Logan and Captain Potts, U.S.N., the party visited Mount Vernon.

The special Baguio train, which arrived at Manila April 29 from the mountain capital, brought Gen. and Mrs. William P. Duvall, Miss Miller, Col. and Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand, Capt. Robert C. Foy and Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, U.S.A., aids to General Duvall, and Dr. J. F. Kemp. General Duvall resumed duty at his headquarters at Fort Santiago April 30.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., retired, delivered a memorial address to the students of the Normal School, San Diego, Cal., May 27, and preached May 29 the memorial sermon at La Mesa at the union service of the Congregational and Methodist churches. He delivered a memorial address before the Christian Endeavor Society at Normal Heights, San Diego, in the evening of May 29, and offered the prayer at the memorial services held in the cemetery at San Diego by the two G.A.R. posts on Memorial Day, May 30. The address of Chaplain Scott until October will be San Diego, Cal.

Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., of The Hollies, near Ballston, Va., entertained a number of their friends from the city, Fort Myer and the surrounding country on Friday evening, June 3. The grounds were lighted with Japanese lanterns, making a pretty scene, and the house decorated with flags and flowers. Mrs. Liggett, wife of Col. Hunter Liggett, Gen. Staff, presided at the punch bowl with charming grace, and Mrs. Learnard, wife of Capt. H. G. Learnard, Gen. Staff, served strawberries and cream, and Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer, served salad. A stringed orchestra furnished beautiful music during the evening.

Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, British navy, retired, who formerly was vice admiral in command of the North American and West Indies stations of the British navy from 1902 to 1904, arrived in New York June 6 on board the Baltic, of the White Star Line, en route to Montreal, to receive the degree of LLD. from McGill University. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty and commander-in-chief of the East Indies station. He was retired in 1907. From 1873 to 1875 was director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College, and some of the Japanese officers who served in the war with Russia were his pupils.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson were asked by President Taft on June 8 to represent him on the return of Colonel Roosevelt to New York on June 18. Both these Cabinet officers held portfolios under President Roosevelt. The President will also send a letter to the returning African hunter by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, his military aid, who served in a similar capacity for President Roosevelt. These gentlemen will go down the Bay on the revenue cutter Androscoggin, Captain Broadbent, with Collector Loeb, to meet the Roosevelt steamer somewhere between Sandy Hook and Quarantine.

Miss Charlotte Pardee, the twelve-year-old daughter of Major Pardee, U.S.A., retired, who arrived at New York from Europe early this week, accompanied by her parents, on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska, was the first passenger ashore. Major Pardee's Army career has taken him around the world several times, and his daughter, whose education has been by no means neglected, has accompanied him on his travels. She is an exceptionally bright child, and after an itinerary which is said to embrace about 112,000 miles she is anxious to resume her studies at North Adams, Mass., where she lived while her father was detailed at Governors Island several years ago. Major Pardee said that he knew something of Egypt, and believed that Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Guildhall hit the nail squarely on the head.

The comical farce entitled "The Court of Justice" was produced at Fort Sheridan Monday evening, June 6, under the direction of Mr. Leslie Weiland and Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A. J. Reynolds, as the city judge, was very amusing and interesting; his jokes were good. H. Hurley, an attorney, argued his side of the cases with a vim. "Lawyer Bum" made quite a hit with his make-up and acting. H. Finn, the bigamist, looked the part of the henpecked man, and Policeman H. Thompson did his part satisfactorily. Edward Billar, as the tough guy, created much fun, while A. W. Richmond, as the New York female crook, was well made up. G. Gordon, the street gamin, proved himself to be a good singer. Admission to the show was free. A moving picture entertainment and band concert is scheduled for Tuesday evening, June 14.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., special representative of the United States at the Argentine celebration, left Buenos Aires June 6 for Montevideo. Before leaving he thanked President Alcorta for the courtesies received during his stay, and received a most cordial farewell. He then left for the harbor, being escorted by a guard of honor to the American Squadron, where General Wood went aboard the scout cruiser Chester. All the Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps visited the American cruisers North Carolina, Tennessee and Montana June 6 to say farewell to the officers prior to the departure of the warships for Bahia Blanca. Later they will join the Chester at Montevideo. The Japanese cruiser Intomay left Puerto Militar June 6 for Montevideo, where General Wood will go aboard the vessel. A delegation of Cuban residents, headed by the Cuban Minister, Señor Pinto, called last week on General Wood at Buenos Aires, and handed him a golden tablet. Señor Pinto expressed the sentiments of love and gratitude inspired in Cubans by General Wood's four years' governorship of the island.

A son was recently born to the wife of Capt. Robert E. Firth, Pay Dept., U.S.A., at Kankakee, Mich.

A daughter was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Robert G. Heiner, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1910.

Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., has taken a house for the summer at 143 Jewett avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

A son, John Danenhower, was born to the wife of Ensign Sloan Danenhower, U.S.N., at New York June 4.

A daughter, Margaret McCoy, was born to the wife of Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th U.S. Inf., at Madison, Wis., June 3.

Mrs. Fred B. Gage and young son, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., left June 2 for Maine, where they will spend the summer.

Major and Mrs. C. E. Dentler, U.S.A., entertained at dinner May 29 for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Myer at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Dr. J. M. Moore, late surgeon, U.S.N., who has been staying at the St. John's Hotel, Charleston, S.C., has gone to Hendersonville, N.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th U.S. Cav., at Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, Reservation, Hawaiian Islands, March 24, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John McGowan, U.S.N., and Miss McGowan will leave Washington, D.C., about the middle of June, to spend the summer in Canada.

Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., has closed his city residence in Washington, and gone to Woodrige, his country home in Maryland, near the District of Columbia.

Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., has been granted three months' sick leave, following a survey by a medical board and his many weeks of desperate illness from blood poisoning.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, U.S.N., was an usher at the wedding of Miss Anna Brice, daughter of Mrs. Ephraim Brice, and Augustus Heaton, Jr., in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4.

Lieut. W. E. Mould, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mould sail Saturday, June 11, on the S.S. St. Louis, of the American Line. They will travel extensively in Spain and other parts of Europe, returning via Manila.

Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A., and Major Guy Carleton are rejoicing in the arrival of a granddaughter, Cora Elizabeth Glassford, born to the wife of Lieut. Pelham Davis Glassford, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., May 31, 1910.

Col. John W. Pullman, U.S.A., has returned from Fort Stevens, Ore., where he has been visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, U.S.A. Colonel Pullman, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth and son are at the Farragut.

Major John Bigelow, Jr., U.S.A., retired, who has resigned his position as professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will spend the summer with his father, the Hon. John Bigelow, at his home, "The Squirrels," Highland Falls, N.Y.

Mr. Carl D. Loeffler, who went to the Senate as a page a few years ago, and who has just been elected assistant doorkeeper, is a son of Major Charles D. A. Loeffler, U.S.A., retired, who for many years was the private doorkeeper of the President.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and forty officers of the Special Service Squadron, under Rear Admiral Stannard, U.S.N., were received by the President of Uruguay at Montevideo June 9. The American Minister, Mr. Morgan, later tendered a banquet to General Wood and the officers at the Club Uruguay.

The commencement exercises of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., were held June 9. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott, followed by Gen. William Verbeck, the adjutant general of New York. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the National Militia Board, in place of Gen. Nelson H. Henry, who resigned in consequence of his selection by the President to be Surveyor of the Port of New York. On account of this appointment General Henry resigned from the New York National Guard and from the National Militia Board.

A Fond du Lac, Wis., despatch of June 8 reports that Gen. Edward S. Bragg, who has been for two days in a semi-comatose state, had a slightly rally to-day, but his condition is still critical. He is suffering from general debility. He is eighty-four years old. General Bragg is well known to the Army for his services as a former member of the House Military Committee and the commander during the Civil War of the famous "Iron Brigade" of Wisconsin.

Major Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on June 4 won the first cup in the golf tournament of the Waverly Golf Club, at Portland, Ore., and with it the championship of the state of Oregon. Major Morrow qualified third in the round played on June 2, and won all his matches in subsequent play, defeating Mr. Allen Wright, of Portland, in the 36-hole finals, three up and two to play. The finish was golf of excellent character, the Major doing the final nine holes in the low score of 35, but one stroke above the record for the nine holes and two strokes better than par golf. In the handicap competition on the same day Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., turned in the second best card in a field of sixty.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., discoverer of the North Pole, with Mrs. Peary and their children, will sail Saturday, June 11, from Liverpool on the Mauretanian, which is due at New York on June 16. Civil Engineer Peary, who was served with papers in a suit brought by Rudolph Francke, left Berlin for London June 9. The case will come up in Berlin on June 28. Mr. Peary arranged to be represented by counsel. Rudolph Francke, who was brought back from the Arctic regions in the Peary relief ship Erik, charged that certain Arctic trophies and supplies left at Etah by Dr. Cook and owned by him or jointly by Dr. Cook and Mr. Francke had been made use of by the Peary party. The accusations were denied by Mr. Peary, who produces documentary authorization of his disposition of the relics.

Officers of the 2d Regiment, Pa. National Guard, of Philadelphia, gave a banquet to Col. Charles Norris, the new adjutant general of the 1st Brigade, at the Southern Club June 4. Adjutant General Norris was formerly regimental adjutant of the 2d Infantry. Among the guests were Brigadier General Price and Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, U.S.A. Captain Nelson acted as instructor of the 2d Infantry officers at the recent camp of instruction at Mount Gretna. He was presented with a pair of field glasses by Colonel Turner on behalf of the other officers. In charge of the affair were Captain Pickering, Colonel

Turner and Captains Hall, Allen and Frick and Lieutenant Klinger. Capt. K. K. V. Casey, who succeeded to the post of adjutant of the regiment, acted as toastmaster.

At the unveiling of the statue of Gen. George A. Custer at Jackson, Mich., June 4, 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the General, pulled the golden ribbons that drew the flags from the image of her husband. President Taft spoke of the brave deeds that made Custer famous and reviewed the fight at the Little Big Horn, where the General and all the officers and men of the 7th U.S. Cavalry under his command were killed by the Sioux Indians. The city was filled with people from all over the state. Hundreds of Regulars and Militiamen and several camps of veterans. The President followed Senator Smith, who reviewed the life of Custer from boyhood to his death. Mr. Taft said that Custer ranked with Murat and the greatest cavalry leaders in the world's history. "He stood among the heroes of the Civil War," said Mr. Taft. "But after that war he rendered a service which, I am afraid, we do not appreciate. It was the little Regular Army of 25,000 people which for ten or fifteen years cleared the West of savages that made possible the development of that vast section. That Regular Army is an Army of which the United States may well be proud, and I am here as the President of the United States to testify to the heroism of Gen. George Armstrong Custer."

Memorial Day at Burlington, Vt., was becomingly celebrated on May 30, and with an elaborateness that, it is believed, surpassed the celebration of previous years. In addition to the street parade, and the services at the graves, there were interesting literary exercises at the Y.M.C.A. building, and addresses by Mayor Burke and Congressman Plumley, and a reception and supper at the Y.M.C.A. for the members of Stannard Post, G.A.R. The parade formed at two p.m., the Regular troops, as usual, having the right of line. Two squadrons of the 10th Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale commanding, with Capt. Charles T. Boyd, adjutant, as staff; Major Robert D. Read, commanding 1st Squadron, and Capt. Robert R. Wallach, commanding 2d Squadron, with mounted band and eight troops, formed the escort to one of the finest Memorial Day parades that ever marched through the streets of the city of Burlington. "While the United States troops at Fort Ethan Allen have each year honored the veterans of the War for the Union in performing escort duty at this time, and have made a fine appearance," writes a correspondent who has witnessed parades for many years, "it is but just to the 10th Cavalry to state that the soldierly bearing, the military precision of the officers and men in their Service uniform, the excellent condition and intelligence of the horses, as well as the inspiring music of the mounted band, have never been excelled and will always be remembered by our citizens. Wherever they go the 10th Cavalry maintain the splendid reputation which they brought to Vermont. Col. T. W. Jones, who is in command of this regiment and post, has every detail well in hand, and in view of the daily exercises, drills and other maneuvers, it is the belief of those well versed in matters of this nature that within an hour after receiving marching orders this accomplished officer could have his troops in readiness for the field. Fort Ethan Allen is one of the most beautiful spots in Vermont, and with its magnificent views of the Green Mountains it affords great attractions to tourists. Co. M, 1st Regt., Vermont National Guard, Capt. J. M. Ashley commanding, which formed special escort to Stannard Post No. 2, G.A.R., fully sustained, by their soldierly marching, in dress uniform, the reputation which they have always had of being one of the very best companies of the National Guard of the state of Vermont."

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. W. H. Carter (temporarily).

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 2, 1910.  
Promotion in the Army.

#### Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., to be captain from May 28, 1910, vice Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., who was promoted to the grade of captain, subject to examination, with rank from July 1, 1909, and who, by reason of his failure to pass the required examination, reverted to the grade of first lieutenant of Cavalry, May 27, 1910, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, and Feb. 2, 1901.

Nominations received by the Senate June 6, 1910.

#### Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, for reappointment as chief of said bureau for the period of four years beginning June 30, 1910, with the rank of brigadier general from June 30, 1906.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, from June 12, 1910, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, to be retired from active service.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from June 3, 1910: Horace Maxey Roberson, of Missouri; Sanford Williams French, of New York; John Roy McKnight, of Pennsylvania.

The following-named first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Army, with rank in each case from the date specified after the officer's name:

Albert S. Bowen, April 15, 1910, vice Rand, promoted April 23, 1908.

Ernest R. Gentry, April 16, 1910, vice Fauntleroy, promoted April 23, 1908.

Roy C. Heffebower, April 17, 1910, vice Wilson, promoted April 23, 1908.

George M. Edwards, April 18, 1910, vice Dutcher, promoted April 23, 1908.

George B. Foster, Jr., April 19, 1910, vice Fuller, promoted April 23, 1908.

Joseph Casper, April 20, 1910, vice Skinner, promoted April 23, 1908.

Henry Beuwnkes, April 21, 1910, vice Darnall, promoted April 23, 1908.

Edward M. Welles, Jr., April 22, 1910, vice Page, promoted April 23, 1908.

Condon C. McCormack, April 23, 1910, vice Ashford, promoted April 23, 1908.

William H. Thearle, April 24, 1910, vice Webb, promoted April 23, 1908.

Glenn I. Jones, April 25, 1910, vice Clayton, promoted April 23, 1908.

George W. Cook, April 26, 1910, vice Chamberlain, promoted April 23, 1908.

Charles C. Demmer, April 27, 1910, vice Schreiner, promoted April 23, 1908.

Charles T. King, April 28, 1910, vice Shimer, promoted April 23, 1908.

Thomas H. Johnson, April 29, 1910, vice Hartsock, promoted April 23, 1908.

William H. Allen, April 30, 1910, vice Duval, promoted April 23, 1908.

Larry B. McAfee, May 1, 1910, vice Manly, promoted April 23, 1908.

Adam E. Schlanser, May 2, 1910, vice Baker, promoted April 28, 1908.

Carl E. Holmberg, May 3, 1910, vice Truby, promoted May 1, 1908.

John P. Fletcher, May 4, 1910, vice Church, promoted May 1, 1908.

Joseph E. Bastion, May 5, 1910, vice Ford, promoted May 20, 1908.

Thomas D. Woodson, May 6, 1910, vice Weirick, retired from June 18, 1908.

Alexander T. Cooper, May 7, 1910, vice Ashburn, promoted June 24, 1908.

John T. Aydelotte, May 8, 1910, vice Snoddy, honorably discharged Aug. 21, 1908.

Taylor E. Darby, May 9, 1910, vice Reagles, retired Sept. 12, 1908.

Thomas C. Austin, May 10, 1910, vice Halliday, retired Sept. 18, 1908.

Mark D. Weed, May 11, 1910, vice Shortridge, resigned Sept. 15, 1908.

Edward D. Kremers, May 12, 1910, vice Zinke, honorably discharged Nov. 7, 1908.

William B. Carr, May 13, 1910, vice Dean, promoted Dec. 4, 1908.

Charles W. Haverkampf, May 14, 1910, vice Usher, promoted Dec. 12, 1908.

The following are appointed to fill original vacancies from the dates given: Harry R. Beery, May 15, 1910; James R. Mount, May 16, 1910; Royal Reynolds, May 17, 1910; James S. Fox, May 18, 1910; Felix R. Hill, May 19, 1910; Ralph Godwin De Voe, May 20, 1910; Wayne H. Crum, May 21, 1910; John A. Burkett, May 22, 1910; Webb E. Cooper, May 23, 1910; Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, May 24, 1910; William L. Sheep, May 25, 1910; Edgar O. Jones, May 26, 1910; Arthur O. Davis, May 27, 1910; Floyd Kramer, May 28, 1910; Edward L. Napier, May 29, 1910.

Owen C. Fisk, May 30, 1910, vice Truby, promoted Jan. 1, 1909.

Robert W. Holmes, May 31, 1910, vice Russell, promoted Jan. 1, 1909.

Howard A. Knox, June 1, 1910, vice Wolfe, promoted Jan. 1, 1909.

Harry B. Etter, June 2, 1910, vice Greenleaf, promoted Jan. 1, 1909.

William Cole Davis, June 3, 1910, vice Hess, promoted Jan. 1, 1909.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 7, 1910.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Infantry Arm.

George Marshall Parker, Jr., to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Henry Clarke Cox to be first lieutenant.

(G.O. 94, 96 and 97, War Department, appear on page 1232.)

#### ORDERS 5, APRIL 14, 1910, C.O. OF TROOPS, U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT SHERMAN AT SEA.

\* \* \* The commanding officer wishes to express to all members of this command his great pleasure because of the excellent behavior and appearance of all men when ashore at Honolulu, and that his confidence was not misplaced in granting full shore privileges during our stay.

Not a man was left behind at Honolulu, which is a record of which all may be proud.

This order will be read to each organization and posted on bulletin boards.

By order of Colonel Crane:

F. R. BROWN, Capt. and Adj't., 9th Inf., Adj't.

#### S.O. JUNE 9, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf., from promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Dan T. Moore, 6th Field Art.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 13th Cav., from relief of the 13th Cavalry from duty in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, C.E., in addition to his other duties, to Washington Barracks.

Leave for one month, about June 12, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, A.G.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C.

Leave for one month and twelve days, about July 1, is granted Capt. Ernest D. Peck, C.E.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, C.A.C., will remain on duty with the Signal Corps until June 30.

Leave for two months, about July 28, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Enders, M.R.C.

First Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., from Presidio of San Francisco, to surgeon of the transport Buford, San Francisco.

The detail of 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf., at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., is revoked. Lieutenant Singleton will report for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, for duty during the maneuvers this summer.

The order of Oct. 16, 1909, relating to Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf., is revoked.

Leave for two months, from June 12, is granted Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, General Staff.

The order of April 20, 1910, relating to Capt. George M. Appel, 5th Field Art., is revoked.

Capt. Roger O. Mason, 5th Field Art., is detailed to enter the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15.

#### G.O. 98, MAY 28, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 116, 1179, and 1180, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

116. The company or detachment commander will turn over the clothing abandoned by a deserter to the quartermaster, with a certificate showing its condition and the name of the deserter to whom it belonged. The quartermaster will transfer to such depot of the Quartermaster's Department as may be designated all outer garments of distinctive uniform clothing. In no case will the money or proceeds of the sale of effects of a deserter be turned over to his relatives, nor any payment made therefrom by an officer on any account whatsoever. All other personal effects of a deserter will be disposed of as in the case of unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers—i.e., they will be sold by a council of administration and the proceeds of the sale deposited with a paymaster.

The paymaster's receipt for the money deposited as above should clearly specify the nature of the deposit—i.e., whether for the proceeds of sale of effects or whether for the unclaimed pay of a soldier who has deserted—and the officer responsible should furnish the paymaster with the necessary information. Money or other valuables found upon an apprehended deserter are his personal property and will not be turned over to a paymaster.

1179. Military convicts will not be permitted to wear as an outer garment or have in their possession any clothing which is a distinctive article of the uniform worn by enlisted men. Commanding officers may order necessary issues of clothing to military convicts or prisoners who have no clothing allowance from clothing specially provided for the purpose. The receipt of the officer in charge of the prisoners or military convicts to whom the issues are made will be the quartermaster's voucher for such issue. The issue of articles of the uniform under this paragraph will be avoided if possible.

1180. The issue to military convicts employed at outdoor labor in severe weather at military posts of such overcoats, dyed brown, overshoes, and woolen mittens as, in the judgment of the department commander, may be necessary to prevent suffering is authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 99, MAY 31, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. In order to avoid, after the cessation of firing, the possibility of a cartridge remaining in the barrel of the Maxim

automatic machine gun, caliber .30, model of 1904, and its being discharged by the heat of the barrel, each gun pointer will hereafter be required, at the command "Cease firing," to rise from his seat, raise the cover, hold the feed box in position with his left hand, throw the roller handle forward twice with his right hand and at the same time look downward at the lock to see that the cartridge is withdrawn from the chamber on the second backward movement and that the carrier falls at the position of extreme recoil.

II. The ammunition for regimental and battalion Field Artillery service practice, authorized by Par. 17, G.O. No. 5, W.D., Jan. 13, 1910, will be obtained by regimental or battalion commanders from one or more of the batteries participating in the practice. The ammunition actually expended will be received by regimental or battalion ordnance officers designated by the regimental or battalion commanders, and will be accounted for by the ordnance officers on the usual ordnance property return.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 100, JUNE 1, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. A correspondence school for medical officers is established as a part of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

2. The purpose of this school is to afford opportunity for such elementary instruction in the methods and purposes of military plans and movements as will enable medical officers to fulfill their duties as staff officers in the field to the best advantage.

3. The questions, problems, etc., forming the course of instruction will be prepared by, and solutions will be commented on by, the instructor, Department of Care of Troops, the Army Staff College, with the co-operation of the Department of Military Art.

4. The Surgeon General of the Army will recommend not to exceed thirty officers of the Medical Corps to take the course for the calendar year 1910.

5. The commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will furnish copies of the questions to be answered and problems to be solved to each of the officers designated to take the course. These copies will be transmitted to each officer through the commanding general of the department in which he may be serving.

6. Officers taking the course will return their solutions, through post and department commanders, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, within sixty days after the receipt by them of questions and problems.

7. Upon the receipt of solutions the commandant will cause the names of the officers preparing them to be removed from the papers and will then transmit them to the instructor, Department of Care of Troops, for any desirable comment. The solutions, with such comments, will be returned to the officers preparing them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 101, JUNE 2, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The 39th Co., Coast Art. Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort De Soto, Fla., and will proceed on or about June 8, 1910, to Fort Morgan, Ala., for station.

II. Fort De Soto, Fla., is announced as a subpost of Fort Dade, Fla., to take effect upon the departure of the 39th Co., Coast Art. Corps. The commanding officer, Fort Dade, will send a caretaker detachment to Fort De Soto, under the provisions of Cir. No. 65, W.D., Dec. 18, 1906, in time to arrive there not later than June 1, 1910.

#### CIR. 31, MAY 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations of the War Department governing the acceptance of corporate sureties on bonds required under this Department, and list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business.

#### CIR. 32, MAY 28, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The cleaning, repairing, and preserving materials herein enumerated will deteriorate if kept long in storage:

Russet leather dressing, leather, castile soap, all brushes (moths destroy the bristles), chamois skins (readily eaten by moths), Propert's soap, H. & H. soap.

2. All officers who are in charge of reserve supplies of these materials, upon obtaining new supplies of any of them, will, therefore, take for current use such stores in reserve as are longest in storage, replacing them with like stores from the new supplies. The same action should be taken in the case of sheepskins with wool on, which, although not included in the list of cleaning and preserving materials, are readily attacked by moths and should be well protected by some moth preventive if they are to be stored any length of time.

II. Announces that the First National Bank, of Fairbanks, Alaska, has been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department.

#### CIR. 34, JUNE 2, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury on the question as to the right of an officer, promoted to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of an officer of higher grade, to pay for the higher grade for the day on which his predecessor was retired from active duty.

After announcing the decision the Secretary of War says: "The decision herein published with reference to the time from which a vacancy exists in the case of the retirement of an officer from active service applies to any vacancy caused by the separation of an officer or enlisted man from the position he has occupied, and hereafter no appointment, promotion, or detail to fill any position thus made vacant will be made to take effect earlier than the day succeeding the date of expiration of the term of service of the person vacating the position. An officer or enlisted man appointed or detailed for a specified number of years or months, if not relieved prior to the expiration of the period specified, will be relieved on the day of the month next preceding the one corresponding to the day on which his appointment or detail took effect."

G.O. 74, JUNE 1, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The officer in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at the proper time will issue to the following named organizations, to be used on the practice march from their respective stations to Camp Atascadero, Cal., two days' rations of the bread made with the recipe furnished by Mr. P. L. Hudson:

Two troops, 1st Cav., Battery F, 1st Field Art., Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art., and eight companies, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; one company, 30th Inf., Fort Mason, Cal.; 8th Inf. and one company, 30th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

The balance of such bread remaining on hand at the school, if any, will be shipped to the maneuver camp at Atascadero, Cal., for issue in lieu of the hard bread portion of the haversack ration.

As soon as practicable after arrival in camp, the troop, battery, company, squadron, battalion and regimental commanders concerned will render to these headquarters reports as to the merits of this kind of bread as a substitute for hard bread.

G.O. 47, JUNE 1, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Pursuant to G.O. No. 63, W.D., c.s., troops of this department will proceed to the different camps of instruction, as follows:

Headquarters, field, staff and band and 2d Battalion, 14th Inf., less one company, from Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., by marching to Missoula, Mont., via Butte, and thence by rail to camp at American Lake, Wash.

The 1st Battalion and machine-gun platoon, 14th Inf., less one company, from Fort Lincoln, N.D., by marching to Glendive, Mont., thence by rail to camp at American Lake, Wash.

The 3d Battalion, 14th Inf., less one company, from Fort Missoula, Mont., by marching to Hope, Idaho, thence by rail to camp at American Lake, Wash.

The lieutenant colonel and 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., less one company, from Fort Assinibine, Mont., by marching to Helena, Mont., thence by rail to camp at American Lake, Wash.

The 28th Inf., less one company, from Fort Snelling, Minn., by marching to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis.

The 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., less one troop, from Fort Snelling, Minn., by marching to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis.

The troops will arrange to arrive at their respective camps not later than the morning of July 31, 1910.

G.O. 39, JUNE 1, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following troops are designated for duty at the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., and will proceed thereto from their respective posts as hereinafter indicated, and upon arrival be reported to: Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., commanding the camp:

1. First Battalion Engineers, headquarters and Cos. A and D, Washington Barracks, D.C., 15th Cav., regimental headquarters, band, headquarters 1st Squadron and Troops A and B, Fort Myer, Va., 3d Field Art., headquarters 2d Battalion and batteries E and F, Fort Myer, Va., 29th Inf., regimental headquarters, band, headquarters 3d Battalion and Cos. I, L and M, Fort Jay, N.Y., 29th Inf., headquarters 2d Battalion and Cos. E, F, G, and machine-gun platoon, Fort Niagara, N.Y., 29th Inf., headquarters 1st Battalion and Cos. B, C and D, Fort Porter, N.Y.

#### Routing of Troops.

2. The detachment of the 1st Battalion of Engineers will march to Gettysburg so as to arrive there not later than June 30. Upon completion of the encampment this command will return to station by marching a sufficient distance to complete its 200 mile practice march and the remainder of the journey by rail.

The detachment 15th Cavalry will proceed by marching so as to arrive at Gettysburg not later than June 30, completing 150 miles en route. This command will, on completion of its duties at the camp, return, by practice march of 150 miles, to

The detachment 3d Field Artillery will proceed to Gettysburg so as to arrive there not later than June 30, and upon completion of the encampment return to station by marching, 150 miles each way.

The fractions of the 29th Infantry will proceed by rail to Elmira, N.Y., in time to arrive there and be reported to the regimental commander on June 12. From this point the regiment will proceed by marching to Gettysburg so as to arrive there not later than June 30. Upon completion of the encampment, the fractions will return by rail to their respective stations, except Cos. L and M, from Fort Jay, which will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for target practice, and on completion thereof proceed to station.

#### Wagon Transportation.

3. The wagon transportation will be limited to the field allowance and will be furnished from the stations of the troops except for the fraction of the 29th Infantry from Fort Jay, which will be drawn from Coast Artillery posts, and assembled by rail at Elmira, N.Y.

#### Medical Department.

4. The details from the medical department to accompany the troops include: Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., Fort Washington, Md.; Major John H. Allen, M.C.; Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C.; Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., and Capt. William R. Davis, M.C.

#### G.O. 41, JUNE 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and a detachment consisting of one non-commissioned officer and six bakers from the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, will proceed from Washington Barracks, D.C., to Nashville, Tenn., in time to arrive there on the morning of June 18 and on June 14, 1910, respectively, and be reported upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, at the state fair grounds, for duty at the military tournament from June 19 to 26, inclusive.

#### CIR. 10, MAY 27, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I. On request for an interpretation of Pars. 103, 106, 110, and 110, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, and for information as to the proper interval between bobbing targets, the War Department, in an endorsement, dated May 17, 1910, states:

1. The Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, prescribes that there should be one officer in the pit for each three targets, but there is no objection to detailing more officers on duty in the pits when more are available. It is held that the last sentence of Par. 107, of the Manual, which provides that a miss shall be verified in record practice before being signaled, does not apply to record practice, skirmish fire. While there is no doubt that it would be desirable to have each miss in record practice, skirmish fire, verified by an officer, yet it is recognized that such a course is impracticable in the time allowed between the different exposures of the target and the number of officers generally available for duty in the pit. However, it is believed that practically all fraud in the recording of the hits will be eliminated if the officers in the pit carefully supervise the scoring and examine the hits in such target or targets, as they may have time to do, providing the targets examined are verified from time to time.

2. \* \* \* It is clear that the board which prepared the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, considered that for all practicable purposes the number of shots fired at any halt would be the same as the number of shots prescribed for the halt. It is held that the last subparagraph of Par. 110 and the sentence of Par. 140, which commences on the 27th line from the top of page 96 of the Manual, should generally be interpreted as if the words "prescribed" had been substituted for the words "fired at." This is not to be understood, however, as authorizing the final recording of any score in which it is definitely known that the number of hits at that halt exceeds the number of shots fired at that halt. Such scores should be treated as if the number of hits at any halt exceeded the prescribed number of shots for that halt.

3. \* \* \* The distance between the bobbing target "Target H" should be the same as that between known distance targets, unless the target pit is not long enough to permit such distance, in which case the front covered by the five bobbing targets should coincide with the length of the pit.

II. Decision having been requested as to whether an enlisted man, who, while serving in an Infantry company, retained the classification of sharpshooter, and was transferred subsequent to Feb. 3, 1909, to the regimental band, ceases to be entitled to extra pay for his classification, the War Department, in endorsement, dated April 21, 1910, states:

\* \* \* the transfer of \* \* \* from Company \* \* \* to the band of that regiment is viewed as a transfer to an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is not authorized and that he is, therefore, entitled to additional pay as sharpshooter to the end of the enlistment in which he was serving on Feb. 3, 1909.

By command of Brigadier General Howe:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Colonel, Gen

5, 1910, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Luzon.

II. First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is hereby relieved as aide-de-camp and will continue on duty at those headquarters as intelligence officer, assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, in charge of the detachment of enlisted men, the post exchange and other duties heretofore assigned him.

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major General, U.S.A.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, department commander, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Emil P. Larson, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., for duty in connection with the arrangements for the military tournament to be held at that place in June next. (May 24, D.G.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commanding the department accompanied by 1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Forts Mackenzie, Wyo.; Robinson, Neb., and Meade, S.D., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of these posts. (May 28, D.M.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by Col. John L. Clem, chief Q.M., will proceed June 2 to the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting the water supply thereat. (June 1, D.T.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about June 7, 1910, is granted Major George H. Morgan, A.G. of the department. (June 1, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 13th Inf., will proceed June 7 to Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, for the purpose of supervision of the camp of instruction of Infantry officers of the Militia of Texas, to be established thereat June 6-11, 1910. (May 31, D.T.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. H. CARTER, ACTING CHIEF.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, chief of staff, and Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruise, chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the purpose of locating the maneuver camp and necessary water supply for the camp of instruction to be held at that post in September, 1910, and return to these headquarters. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

Major Gen. William H. Carter, General Staff, having reported in Washington, his assignment to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff from this date is announced. (June 8, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for fifteen days, about June 12, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G. (June 1, D.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.

Leave for two months, upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., is granted Capt. Marr O'Connor, acting judge advocate. (June 2, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A.Q.M.G., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters. (May 28, D.D.)

The retirement of Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G., from active service on June 6, 1910, under the requirements, is announced. Colonel Pope will proceed to his home. (June 6, W.D.)

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Q.M., upon the completion of the duty assigned to him in Par. 14, S.O. 114, May 16, W.D., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., Pacific Branch U.S. Military Prison, for duty as quartermaster, relieving Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department. (June 8, W.D.)

Major B. Frank Cucatnam, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on business pertaining to the installation of the water system at that post, and to other matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department. Major Cucatnam will proceed thence to Nashville, Tenn., and report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty pertaining to the military tournament to be held at that place, and then return to his proper station. (June 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas P. Cuffe will be sent to San Francisco, with the 22d Infantry, on the Army transport Buford. Upon arrival at San Francisco he will be sent to Seattle, Wash., as a witness in the case of Col. George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired. When excused by the court Sergeant Cuffe will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (June 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Newman, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Sampson, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash. (June 8, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., C.S., will take station in Washington from July 1, 1910, until such time as quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., shall be available for him. (June 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Harry S. Tinsley (appointed June 6, 1910, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at Columbus, Ohio, will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. William P. Phillips, who will be sent to Fort Keough Remount Depot, Mont., for duty. (June 6, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John A. McDougall (appointed June 6, 1910, from sergeant, 37th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort McKinley, Me., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (June 6, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Chicago, Ill., at such time as his services may be required, reporting to the C.O. of the military tournament to be held in that city June 28 to July 15, 1910, for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Isaac Bernstein, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John W. Black, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. James F. Woods. Sergeant Woods upon relief will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William H. Hill, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Flygler, Wash., for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Stanley J. Erasmus, upon the departure of the 39th Co., C.A.C., from Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 112, W.D., May 18, 1910, as relates to Post Comsy. Sergt. Anton Appel is revoked. (June 3, W.D.)

When the services of Post Comsy. Sergt. Stanley J. Erasmus are required he will be sent from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., will proceed as soon as practicable after June 6, 1910, to Gettysburg, Pa., for the purpose of investigating the sanitary condition of the camp site and the country immediately surrounding. (June 8, W.D.)

Major Robert N. Winn, M.C., will return to his proper station. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., in addition to his other duties is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, Mo., during the absence of Major Henry D. Snyder, M.C. (June 2, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. No. 102, May 2, 1910, W.D., relating to Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., is revoked. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving Capt. Perry

L. Boyer, M.C., who is under orders to proceed to the U.S. (March 31, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William K. Bartlett, M.C., is relieved temporarily duty, these headquarters, and will proceed to his proper station. (April 19, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Normal L. McDiarmid, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (April 14, D.V.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for ten days is granted the following officer of Medical Reserve Corps: First Lieuts. Harry R. Beery, John P. Fletcher, Harry B. Etter, Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Thomas D. Woodson, John A. Burkett, George W. Cook, Floyd Kramer, Condon C. McCornack, James S. Fox, John T. Aydelotte, Charles W. Hauckampf, Charles C. Denmer, Edward D. Kremer and Larry B. McAfee. (June 6, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.R.C. (June 2, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Webb E. Cooper, M.R.C. (June 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.R.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., so as to arrive at that post not later than June 10, 1910, for temporary duty during the encampment of the New York National Guard at Fort H. G. Wright. (June 4, D.E.)

Lieut. Charles T. Dulin, M.R.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 14, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.R.C., having reported, will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albay, for duty. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Warren E. Kershner, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 5, D.V.)

First Lieut. John C. Griffin, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 5, D.V.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.R.C. (June 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Courtlandt W. Dawe, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. (June 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry P. Shugerman, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. (June 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., M.R.C., will report in person to the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty during the absence of Major John R. Reynolds, M.C., at Gettysburg, Pa. (June 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.R.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to arrive not later than June 10, 1910, for temporary duty during the encampment of the New York National Guard at Fort H. G. Wright. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Solomon P. Klotz, M.R.C., is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave to Aug. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Everett S. McClelland, M.R.C. (June 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Everett S. McClelland, M.R.C., is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave to Aug. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Klotz, M.R.C. (June 8, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Daniel W. Robinson, H.C., is, with his consent, detailed as sanitary inspector for the subdistrict of Dipitan, Mindanao, effective March 24, 1910. (April 14, D. Min.)

Sergt. William F. Coleman, H.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur A. Jackson, H.C., now in Washington, D.C., having performed the duties assigned to him, will return to his proper station, with permission to delay thirty days en route. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent in care of an attendant to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (June 4, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas J. Walker, H.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Louis Ransom, H.C., who is under orders to return to the United States. (April 5, D. Luzon.)

When no services are no longer required at Camp Ward Cheney, Civite, Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 7, D. Luzon.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (April 5, D.V.)

Dental Surg. Clarence E. Lauderdale, is detailed to represent the Dental Corps of the Army at the meeting of the National Dental Association, to be held in Denver, Colo., July 19 to 22, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., will repair to Washington, take station, and report in person on June 10, 1910, to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. Colonel Bixby will transfer, temporarily, the river and harbor works now in his charge to the St. Louis Engineer District, to 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E. (June 7, W.D.)

G.O. 7, MAY 23, 1910, THE CHIEF OF ENGRS.

Directs the regular annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers to be forwarded in time to be received at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after July 1 next as practicable and not later than July 20, and gives instructions for their preparation.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

The leave granted Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, is extended one month. (June 2, W.D.)

Major Delamer Skerrett, paymaster (C.A.C.), upon his relief from duty in the Pay Department, July 5, 1910, will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Greble, R.I., and assume command of that post. (June 2, W.D.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the department. (May 31, D.G.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department will visit the works of the Midvale Steel Company and Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., prior to June 30, 1910, on business pertaining to the Ordnance School of Application: Capt. Birchie O. Mahaffey, Capt. Carr W. Waller, 1st Lieuts. Morgan L. Brett, Richard C. Somers, Thomas L. Cole, John B. Rose, Arthur D. Minick and Fred H. Coleman. (June 4, W.D.)

Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, O.D., is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y., for the period from Aug. 1 to 10, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Hays (appointed May 20, 1910, from master gunner, C.A.C.), now at Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Carl Tromette (appointed May 20, 1910, from color sergeant, 7th Cav.), now at Fort Riley, will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Amos A. Carter (appointed May 20, 1910, from battalion sergeant major, 24th Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frank W. Kettley (appointed May 20, 1910, from drum major, 10th Band, C.A.C., now at Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Sergt. Henry L. Becker, ordnance detachment, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (June 2, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatsumi, S.C.O., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and relieve Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, of his duties at that place. Captain Cunningham will proceed without delay to Seattle, Wash., and report in person to the president of the general court-martial at that place as a witness in the trial of Col. George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired. (June 4, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty: 1st Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; 1st Class Sergt. Edward M. Griffin and Sergt. Louis Ives, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 8, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave from June 15, to Aug. 28, 1910, is granted Chaplain Edward S. Travers, U.S.M.A., with permission to go beyond the sea. (June 7, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., not later than June 3, 1910, for duty in connection with military map making. (May 28, D. Col.)

First Sergt. John C. Newport, Troop M, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. No. 123, May 26, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., is revoked. (June 7, W.D.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., Augur Barracks, Jolo, will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (April 14, D. Min.)

Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 2d Cav., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y., during August, 1910, and will report in person about Aug. 1, 1910. After this duty and upon the expiration of the leave granted to him, will join his regiment. (June 6, W.D.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. William V. Lusk, 3d Cav., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., during August, 1910. Captain Lusk will report about July 25, 1910. (June 2, W.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th Cav. (June 3, W.D.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave for two months and thirteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1910, is granted Veterinary Joseph R. Jefferies, 7th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 25, D. Mo.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 123, May 26, 1910, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., is revoked. (June 8, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., is further extended fourteen days. (June 3, W.D.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Jackson, 11th Cav., is granted leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1910. (May 23, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Jackson, 11th Cav., now at Magnolia Springs, Ala., will take station at Point Clear, Ala., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (May 23, D.G.)

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that battery at Quonset Point, R.I., beginning June 18, 1910. (June 7, W.D.)

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 3d Field Art., is relieved from special duty at these headquarters and will report to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with his battery. (May 28, D.T.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Par. 3, S.O. No. 130, June 4, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: So much of Par. 18, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieuts. Lincoln B. Chambers, Willis C. Knight and John R. Ellis, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 6, W.D.)

Leave from June 8 to Aug. 22, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Loustalot, C.A.C. (June 6, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about June 15, 1910, is granted Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C. (June 6, D.E.)

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the classes at the Coast Artillery School on the subject of "Defenses of Manila Bay," about June 10, 1910. (June 2, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Frank L. Deuel, C.A.C., Fort Revere, Mass., will be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 118, W.D., May 20, 1910, as relates to Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Jacob F. Dennis, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 2, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Sidney Erickson, C.A.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., recruiting officer, is extended twenty days. (June 3, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 9, S.O. 125, May 28, 1910, W.D., as directs Capts. Henry M. Merriam and Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C., to proceed as soon as practicable to join the companies to which transferred in that paragraph is suspended until Sept. 1, 1910. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C. (June 3, W.D.)

Major Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., is granted leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 13, 1910. (June 2, D.G.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G. (C.A.C.), is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about July 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as coast defense officer of the division. (June 8, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Edward D. Powers from assignment to the 14th Company and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910. Capt. William F. Stewart, Jr., is transferred from the 110th Company to the 14th Company, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910, and will join the company to which he is transferred on or about that date. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C. (June 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about June 15, 1910, is granted Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C. (June 6, D.E.)

Capt. William H. Menges, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, to take effect Nov. 1, 1910, and will then join his proper station. (June 7, W.D.)

Master Gun. Robert T. Young, C.A.C. (appointed May 28, 1910, from master gunner, C.A. School Detachment), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, that post, for temporary duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 106th Company and placed on the unassigned list. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain Kimmel will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff. (June 7, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. William H. Menges, promoted to captain, rank May 9, 1910.

Second Lieut. L. E. Goodier, Jr., promoted to first lieutenant, rank May 9, 1910, assigned to 76th Company. Captain Menges is placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at his present station. (June 2, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion; Second Lieuts. Lincoln J. Behr and John R. Ellis. (June 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 92, 1910, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieuts. Lincoln B. Chambers, Willis C. Knight and John R. Ellis, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Francis J. Behr and John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 4, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., on June 21, 1910, or on such date or dates thereafter as may be specified by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Francis J. Behr and John R. Musgrave. (June 3, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Second Lieuts. Arthur D. Budd and Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., and Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will report on June 3, 1910, for duty in connection with military map making. (May 28, D. Col.)

Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed as counsel for Col. George F. Cooke, retired, during his trial by general court-martial at Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 27, D. Col.)

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to take effect July 1, 1910. (June 2, W.D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Par. 28, S.O. No. 125, W.D., May 28, 1910, relating to Sergt. James Crabbe, 5th Inf., is revoked. Sergeant Crabbe, now at Fort Duchesne, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Maryland. He will be sent to Baltimore to report Oct. 1, 1910. (June 7, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., 6th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty in connection with the survey of the route from Malabang, to Camp Vicars, Mindanao. (April 18, D. Min.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Par. 12, S.O. No. 91, April 19, 1910, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., is revoked. (June 8, W.D.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., will proceed from Acton, Cal., to Lancaster, Cal., for station, in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. (May 28, D. Cal.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector and instructor of the 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, Organized Militia of North Carolina, at the encampments to be held at Morehead City, N.C., July 6 to 13 and July 19 to 26, 1910. (June 8, W.D.)

Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will join his regiment. (June 7, W.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 18, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. John S. Malony, 11th Inf. (June 8, W.D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Major Frank L. Winn, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., appointed in Par. 39, S.O. 156, July 3, 1908, W.D., vice Major James H. McRae, 13th Inf., hereby relieved. (June 8, W.D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 15th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (June 4, W.D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 126, W.D., May 31, 1910, as relates to Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., is revoked. Major Farnsworth will join his regiment upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College. (June 3, W.D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., is extended twenty days. (June 4, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 17, 1910, is granted Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf. (June 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report in person on June 1, 1910, to First Lieut. George C. Siaw, 27th Inf., for duty in connection with the selection of members to compose the Army Infantry team in the National Match for 1910. (May 27, D.G.)

The sick leave granted Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., is further extended one month. (May 31, D.G.)

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability. (May 28, D.G.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The leave granted Capt. James G. Hannah, 18th Inf. (then first lieutenant, 10th Inf.), is extended one month. (June 2, W.D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Second Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., is in addition to his other duties, appointed commissary of the U.S.C.T. Mindoro, effective March 31, 1910, relieving Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf. (March 29, D.V.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Capt. Christ Barth, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 6, W.D.)

## 23RD INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect July 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Hugh A. Drum, adjutant, 23rd Inf. (May 24, D.T.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, in the order named, for the purpose of making observations of the military efficiency for field service of the Organized Militia participating with the Regular Army in joint camps at those places, and of collecting data in regard to the instruction of the Militia: Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 31, 1910; Leon Springs, Texas, Aug. 2 to 13, 1910; Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 15 to 26, 1910; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 1 to 15, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 23rd Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (June 4, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23rd Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Iloilo. (March 29, D.V.)

Leave for ten days, about June 20, 1910, is granted Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd Inf. (June 7, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23rd Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to Manila, for further orders. (April 9, D.V.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Second Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Madison Barracks, N.Y., relieving Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., of that duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aide-de-camp, is in addition to his other duties, detailed as engineer officer and Intelligence officer of the department, effective March 31, 1910, relieving 2d Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf., aide-de-camp, who will comply with Par. 6, S.O. No. 69, c.s., P.D. (March 23, D.V.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., upon completion of his duties at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (June 3, W.D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for two months, about June 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf. (June 6, W.D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. No. 122, May 25, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., is revoked. (June 6, W.D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Illinois Urbana, Ill., to take effect Oct. 1, 1910, vice Lieut. Col. Edmond G. Fechét, U.S.A., retired, who is relieved at his own request from duty at that university, to take effect that date, and will then proceed to his home. (June 2, W.D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 2, W.D.)

By direction of the President, Par. 10, S.O. No. 91, April 19, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. J. Millard Little, 28th Inf., is revoked. (June 8, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Capt. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N.Y., in Par. 39, S.O. 125, May 28, 1910, W.D., vice Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., hereby relieved. (June 3, W.D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 25, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, is granted leave for one month, effective on or about May 28, 1910. (May 24, D.G.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Leave for one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Stewart McClellan, Porto Rico Regiment. (June 8, D.E.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 20th and 23d Companies, Phil. Scouts, will, upon completion of their target practice, be relieved from duty at Tagabiran, Samar, and proceed to Camp Hayt, Samar, for station, relieving the 17th and 22d Companies, Phil. Scouts, which will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for station. (March 28, D.V.)

Upon the departure of the 40th Company, Phil. Scouts, from Camp Otis, Manila, Capt. Wilson B. Burr, 20th Inf., will stand relieved as adjutant of that camp and will report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Texas. (June 4, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, and Majors William G. Haan, C.A.C., and William D. Connor, C.E., will proceed to Boston, Mass., about June 11, 1910, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the National Land Defense Board. (June 8, W.D.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly from the 13th Infantry to the 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton from the 15th Infantry to the 13th Infantry. Lieutenant Tarbutton will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 3, W.D.)

The following transfers, to take effect this date are ordered: Capt. William C. Rivers (colonel, assistant chief of Philip-

pine Constabulary) from the 12th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry; Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell from the 1st Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry. Captain Cabell will remain on duty with the 1st Cavalry until further orders. (June 6, W.D.)

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., June 15, 1910. Details of the court: Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf.; Majors Willoughby Walk, C.A.C.; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf.; Treddwell W. Moore, 1st Inf.; Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Inf.; Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C.; Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C.; Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., judge advocate. (May 26, D. Col.)

## ARMED CAVALRY TEAM.

The following enlisted men will be ordered by their respective commanding officers to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to report not later than June 4, 1910, to 1st Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., captain of the Army Cavalry team, for duty in connection with try out Army Cavalry team: First Sgt. Julius Mihulka, Troop B, 7th Cav.; 1st Sgt. Christen Dissing, Troop B, 8th Cav.; Sgt. Luther Allen, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Corp. George W. Snyder, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (May 25, D. Mo.)

## CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis., during August, 1910: Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf.; Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. George M. Holley, 11th Inf., and Creed F. Cox, C.A.C.; Capt. Charles F. Severson, 21st Inf. Each of the officers named will report about Aug. 1, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., during August, 1910: Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Capt. William T. Patten, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter J. Hennessy, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 8d Cav. Each of the officers named will report in person about July 25, 1910, at the camp. (June 6, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1910: Capt. Halsey E. Yates, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Boice, 7th Cav. Each of the officers named will report in person about Aug. 15. (June 6, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, during August, 1910: Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf.; Capt. Andrew Moses, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Eric M. Wilson, 9th Inf. Each of the officers named will report about Aug. 1, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, during August, 1910: Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf.; George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., and Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf.; Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., and William D. Edgerly, 2d Inf. Each of the officers named will proceed to Pine Camp and report about Aug. 1, 1910. (June 6, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the division encampment of the Militia of Illinois, Aug. 20 to 27, 1910: Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf.; Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf. (June 7, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Cavalry, now temporarily at Fort Riley, will report in person to the C.O.

June 11, 1910.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 21, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2579: Telephone apparatus.—Sch. 2580: Storage and distribution system for linseed oil and turpentine.—Sch. 2592: Flax canvas.—Sch. 2593: Hospital supplies, dispensary furniture, etc.—Sch. 2594: Towels, bedspreads, etc., blankets, flannel, muslin, groceries.—Sch. 2597: Steel tubing, white lead.—Sch. 2598: Gear cutters, boiler tubes.—Sch. 2599: Enamelled cloth, cotton thread, cap leathers, silk ribbon. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 6-6-10.

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Major Gen. William H. Carter assumed the duties of Acting Chief of Staff, succeeding Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, on June 8. General Carter was promoted to this present rank while in the Philippines last fall. He is the lowest on the list of major generals. General Bliss is the second ranking officer of the brigadier generals. General Bliss came from the Philippines to relieve Major Gen. W. P. Duval, who was sent to take command of the Division of the Philippines. Since the termination of the tour of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, General Bliss had been acting as Chief of Staff. In August General

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Bliss will go to San Francisco to take command of the Department of California, relieving Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. Until then it is understood General Bliss will remain about the War Department. General Carter will probably have a full month to act as Chief of Staff, as Major Gen. Leonard Wood is not expected to return to the Department till July. The latest report from the latter is that he has been enjoying excellent health, and that the restorative effects of the last operation are very apparent. This information will prove gratifying to his many friends, who have been disturbed by the rumor that his health will not permit him to retain the position of Chief of Staff for any length of time after assuming its duties.

The firm stand taken at Bluefields, Nicaragua, by Comdr. Harold K. Hines, commanding the U.S.S. Dubuque, which is guarding American interests in the absence of the Paducah at Cristobal for coal, had a salutary effect on General Rivas, commanding the Madriz forces at Bluefields Bluff. The latter, it is reported, gave notice of his purpose to prohibit "American owned vessels of Nicaraguan register, but flying the American flag, from passing the bluff, in or out of Bluefields, if at any time these vessels had been in the service of the revolutionists." Commander Hines informed him promptly that any such interference would be followed by an attack by the United States gunboat on the bluff. Up to the time of our going to press no advices had been received that the Nicaraguan commander has made effort to go counter to the notice served on him by Commander Hines. The transport Prairie, Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, with two companies of marines, left Colon June 8 for Bluefields, where the bitter feeling of the Madriz faction against the American naval forces may lead to difficulty at any moment.

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**THE INFANTRY AWAKE.**

In an editorial in the May number of the Journal of the United States Infantry Association a hopeful view is taken of the Infantry arm of the Service. The Infantry has been, we are here told, obsessed by shrinking modesty, for fifty years hiding its light under a bushel. Now it proposes to bring it out where its full effulgence can be seen. Reference is made to Kuropatkin's statement, heretofore quoted here, that the infantry is the principal arm, upon which the importance of other arms depends. To the same effect is this statement in the new Japanese drill regulations: "Infantry is the principal arm which in every case is charged with the main work in the field of battle and decides the final issue of combat. It is therefore a general rule that the co-operation of other arms with the infantry is carried out with the view of allowing the latter to fulfil its work."

"The lessons of the Russo-Japanese war," the editor adds, "are impressed for the moment on all those who have had occasion to study them. The necessity, the importance of infantry, is well-nigh universally recognized and acknowledged. Staff corps and auxiliary arms exist simply to assist the infantry in defeating the enemy. The field artillery was probably the first to recognize and admit the truth of this almost forgotten principle. The field artillery never gained so much in prestige and power as has been readily yielded to it since it recognized and admitted its sole function to be to support the infantry attack. Infantry all over the world is first to plead for this arm, to recognize its importance and its necessity for the infantry's own welfare. Our own Infantry is first to recognize what in time of war the Field Artillery will mean to the Infantry itself. On the other hand, the Field Artillery recognizes that in the upbuilding of the Infantry lie its own hopes. When other auxiliary arms and staff departments shall not only recognize this, but admit it, and shall begin to work for their efficiency as a part of an organization, instead of their immediate efficiency as an organization, the end will be in sight and the building of an Army along proper lines a possibility. That time is coming. At the end of those long foolish years of internecine strife within the Army, when the Infantry, widely scattered and perhaps ignorant of its powers, slunk slowly backward, it found itself in the last ditch. Further retreat meant demoralization, if not destruction, of the military system. It has held that place since, but it has grown in confidence, in knowledge, in power, in strength. Its next move is forward."

The explanation in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 28, that the small amount of government land in Washington available for an Infantry post is one of the strongest arguments brought against the proposal to establish such a post in the National Capital, has aroused the friends of the Infantry during the last few days, and the possibility of removing that objection has been thoroughly canvassed. The eyes of Infantry officers have been turned toward the island in the Potomac River known as Potomac Park, consisting of reclaimed land. This tract of land stretches from a point beyond the War College to the inlet cutting it off from the speedway southwest from the Washington monument. It has a total length of nearly two miles, and its width is nearly half a mile. The ground would lend itself admirably to Infantry maneuvers. A sea wall is being built around it to prevent the encroachment of the river. The eastern end of the island looks across the Washington Channel to the grounds of the War College and the officers' quarters. The island would be comparatively easy of access with a highway bridge crossing the Potomac to Virginia and a bridge spanning the inlet from the speedway at the extreme western end of the island. West of the island is the big Tidal Reservoir, separating the island from the wall. The island can be reached from the junction of Maryland avenue and Fourteenth and E streets. With water all around it, it would be an easy spot to guard, both to keep the infantrymen from running into temptation and to keep temptation from reaching them. This ground has been set aside by Congress for a public park, as is indicated by the name already given to it (Potomac Park), but the reclamation of it is not fully completed, and the friends of the Infantry insist that there is time left for a movement to be got under way to turn the island over for the use of an Infantry post.

Speaking of the advantages of the island as a site for an Infantry post, a prominent officer said last week in Washington: "Since the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pointed out the want of sufficient land for an Infantry post in Washington I have been thinking of this island, and the more I think of it the more I am convinced the site is ideal. There is room enough there for a full brigade, and the National Capital could have that number of Infantry within its limits without having a man too many for its dignity as the capital of the nation, where the strongest arm of its Military Establishment should be fully represented." While I believe in giving the people a

sufficiency of parks, I believe the park business can be overdone. There is no crying need in Washington for such a park. It is not a city with a congested population; it has no 'East Side.' It is filled with small parks and squares, so that it has plenty of breathing spaces. There is such a thing as overdoing the enthusiasm for parks. The establishment of such a post in Washington would, I believe, be a good business proposition for the city. It would be an added attraction to the City of Sights, as somebody has called it. In close proximity to the War College and Washington Barracks, the site of the post would accord with every principle of military fitness. Now is the time for the friends of the Infantry to bestir themselves to give that arm a home in the National Capital that will correspond to its importance."

One of the highest officers of the Army, discussing the plan to change the proposed island park into an Infantry post, said: "If the city only knew it, the finest kind of a park is provided by a military post such as a large Infantry post would be. There is always something going on at such a post, drills, maneuvers, band concerts and the like, and every city where there is such a post in an accessible locality finds it a decided attraction. Look at Fort Myer, Va., for example. Where is there a more popular place for visitors, and then consider how hard it is to get to? Then take the Soldiers' Home. Where is there a finer park than that? But the thing to be borne in mind all the time, in speaking of an Infantry post in Washington being a park of value and attractiveness, is this, that such a park becomes an institution for instructing the youth of the National Capital in patriotism and in bringing in recruits. Instead of its being a mere park, the devoting of the island to the Infantry would be to make an institution for promoting the military spirit among the youth of the land and adding to the patriotism of the country."

#### NAVY BILL FROM CONFERENCE.

Without even informally discussing Senate amendment G, which is intended to allow Paymaster General Rogers to retire with the highest pay of a rear admiral, or Senate amendment 10, to abolish the Bureau of Equipment and distribute its duties, the conference committee decided to report a disagreement to the Senate and House on Wednesday, June 8. The conferees approached these provisions as if they were "guncotton." It can be stated, upon the most reliable authority, that none of the conferees made known his position on either of these amendments. The supporters of the Secretary of the Navy agreed to amendment 6, hoping that this would satisfy the Newberry advocates and bring about a peaceable adoption of amendment 10. But nothing was said in the conference which indicated that the Newberry advocates would agree to such a program.

The House conferees also refused to agree to the Senate's amendment to "the increase of the Navy." They did not accede to amendment 46 in this portion of the bill, which provides that in lieu of an indemnity bond the deposit by the contractors of U.S. Government or state bonds may be accepted as protection to the Government in the construction of vessels. Even this was amended to read that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, may accept such security. Amendment 47, which provides that not more than one battleship shall be built by the same contracting party and that one of the ships shall be constructed in one of the navy yards, met with stubborn opposition from the House conferees. Chairman Foss, it is said, indicated that he would not assume the responsibility of such a provision, and would insist that this be taken into the House for consideration.

There was not such decided opposition to amendment 48, which increases the number of submarines from four to five, and amendment 49, which is for six torpedoboat destroyers. Still, the House conferees thought that that should go into disagreement with the other Senate amendments for an increase of the Navy. The House conferees took about the same position with regard to amendment 50, for the construction of torpedoboats; amendment 51, providing that the unexpended balance of the sum of \$1,500,000 appropriated toward the construction of two fleet colliers authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of 1908 be reappropriated for the construction of the fleet collier therein designated to be built in a Pacific coast navy yard, and amendment 52, regulating the delivery of armor. On most of the other portions of the bill the conferees reached an agreement, the House receding in most instances. The House conferees agreed to Senate amendment 2, which gives paymasters' clerks the same right of retirement as warrant officers of a like length of service, and to Senate amendment 3, which allows an increase of ten per cent. for every five years of service of the secretary to the Admiral of the Navy. The House conferees agreed to Senate amendments 4 and 5, that the Boston Navy Yard plan of accounting should be used by the experts in estimating the cost of work at the navy yards.

Senate amendment 7, to the recruiting provisions, was agreed to in an amended form. Considerable time was spent on this provision, which, as finally agreed to, reads: "In recruiting ordinary seamen or apprentice seamen, unless in case of minors, a certificate of birth or a verified written statement of the parents, or either of them, or in case of their death a verified written statement by the legal guardian, be first furnished to the recruiting office, showing applicant to be of age required by naval regulation, which shall be presented with application for enlistment; excepting in cases where such certificate is unobtainable enlistment may be obtained when the

recruiting officer is convinced that the oath of the applicant is credible; but when it is afterward found, upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department, that the recruit has sworn falsely as to age and is under eighteen years of age at the time of his enlistment, he shall, upon request of parents, be released from service in the Navy upon payment of full cost of outfit, unless in any given case the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, shall relieve such payment." This amendment is incorporated in the bill largely for the relief of members of Congress. In districts where there are recruiting stations the members have been kept going to the Navy Department to secure the relief of runaway boys who have enlisted in the Navy while they were under age. Some very pathetic cases have been called to the attention of Congressmen, who insisted that there should be some changes in enlistment regulations. Under the present law the Secretary of the Navy was practically powerless to release minors who had sworn falsely and were needed at home. It is thought that this amendment will afford the desired relief, and make recruiting officers more careful in their enlistments.

The Senate recedes on amendment 9, which authorizes the Navy Department to detail such officers as may be necessary to the Hydrographic Office to make American charts to replace foreign charts, which are now purchased abroad. There is no agreement on amendment 12, which authorizes the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct a switch into the Washington Navy Yard under the direction of the District Commissioners. The House agreed to amendment 30, which appropriates \$2,000 for an elevator in building No. 1 at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The conferees failed to agree on the Senate amendment appropriating \$50,000 for a rifle range at the Charleston Navy Yard. The amendment of the Senate, No. 16, adding \$2,000 to the appropriation for the navy yard at Mare Island, was agreed to. This is for the purchase of a shed belonging to the drydock contractors. The House conferees refused to agree to amendment No. 17, appropriating \$140,000 for a quay wall for the naval station at Key West, Fla. Senate amendment 19, appropriating \$108,200 for the transfer of the power plant from the temporary location to the new building at the Naval Academy and other improvements of the plant, was agreed to. The House conferees agreed to Senate amendment 20, appropriating \$3,400 for the purchase of land in the vicinity of the naval trial course, Monroe Island, Penobscot, Me., to establish permanent signals. Senate amendment 22, appropriating \$140,000 for the purchase of a site for a new torpedo station on the Pacific coast, was agreed to by the House conferees. The House agreed to all of the Senate amendments to the appropriations for the Naval Academy. These include number 27, which increases the salary of the assistant librarian from \$1,800 to \$2,160, and that of the dentist from \$1,600 to \$2,525. The striking out of the House provision for the payment of the salary of the band was agreed to by the conferees, as the band, being now enlisted, is to be paid from the general pay appropriation. In the appropriations for the Department of Marine Engineers the Senate amendment providing for a draftsman at \$2,000 a year was agreed to. Senate amendment 40, providing for assistant paymasters' clerks in the Marine Corps, was adopted in a modified form. It provides for one clerk for each assistant paymaster, where his services are required, who shall receive the same pay and allowances as are provided for paymasters' clerks in the U.S. Army.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill down to amendment No. 10, providing for the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment, was adopted Friday by the House without discussion. When this provision was reached an effort was made to induce Chairman Foss to commit himself on the reorganization question. Representatives Butler, Loudenslager and Longworth asked questions of the chairman to bring out the fact that the Naval Committee has reported a separate bill, which is practically the same as the Senate provision. It was argued by Representative Butler that in agreeing to the Senate Committee amendment the House would only pass the bill now on the calendar. Representatives Foss and Padgett insisted that the committee had practically agreed to withdraw its bill after it heard Secretary Meyer on the reorganization problem. The latter declared that the committee objected to the plans for distribution of the duties of the bureau. Discussion showed that Representative Padgett is supporting Chairman Foss in the fight for the Newberry reorganization, while Representative Loudenslager, the House conferee, is supporting Secretary Meyer. In response to a question from Representative Payne, of New York, Chairman Foss spoke briefly on the eight-hour provision. He said it would increase the cost of a battleship from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and that the Department estimate will show that the Florida, being built at the New York Navy Yard, will cost \$6,300,000, while her sister ship, the Utah, under contract in a private shipyard, will cost \$3,940,000. Representative Calder, of New York, made a motion to agree with the Senate on amendment No. 47, relating to construction of only one battleship by the same contracting party, and providing that one of the ships shall be built in a navy yard. The House then launched into a general discussion of the question of building battleships in government navy yards. Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, charged that defects in guns built in private shops had been filed to hide them, so that the guns could pass inspection. He declared that he had sworn affidavits to support his statements.

Major General Elliott announced on June 10 that the

advanced base school of instruction, Marine Corps, will be held for practical work at New London, Conn., in the summer, and for theoretical work at Philadelphia in the winter. The school will begin at New London about July 1 next. The practical work will include the laying out of mines, mounting of 6-inch guns, digging entrenchments, etc. The theoretical work will begin in November Major M. J. Shaw will have charge of both the theoretical and practical work.

Plans for the reorganization of the Army go on with the persistence of Tennyson's brook, remarked an officer of the General Staff when told that there was talk of making four battalions of Engineers of three companies each in place of the three battalions at present of four companies each. Somebody on the Staff is always working out some plan for the reorganization of the Army, he said. A few months ago there was a proposition to cut the Cavalry formations to nine troops in a regiment—three troops to a squadron and three squadrons to a regiment, on the general principle that one officer could not command 1,200 horsemen, that he could not be heard in giving his command. At present there are four troops to a squadron and three squadrons to a regiment. The Infantry was to remain as it was except that it was to have a thirteenth company—unlucky number—for the machine gun. It was thought the scheme had been worked out so thoroughly that it would soon be in operation, but nothing has been heard of it. We recently quoted from an article in the May-June issue of the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Major Gen. W. H. Carter, who has just assumed the duties of Acting Chief of Staff, in which he discusses "A War Organization" and the advantages he believes would accrue from the reduction of the size of regiments, making them of nine companies, or three battalions of three companies each. The reduction from four to three companies, he says, would make possible a great reduction in and simplification of drill regulations. By applying the principles of regimental drill to the battalion, the regimental drill by command may be entirely eliminated, and regimental commanders be relieved from committing to memory many rarely used words of command. General Carter shows that such a formation would be of great service to the National Guard, in that a large proportion of it is so scattered as to make even a battalion drill a rare occurrence. Each Infantry company should therefore be divided into three platoons, and the essential elements of company drill be assimilated to those of the battalion. The Field Artillery, under his plan, would be changed by adding three guns to each regiment and dividing the regiment into three battalions of three batteries, each composed of three guns, giving a total of twenty-seven guns to the regiment, instead of twenty-four, as at present.

Those who profess to know the sentiment of certain members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs do not believe the nominations of civilians for appointment to the Coast Artillery as second lieutenants will be confirmed till after the graduation of the class at the Military Academy on June 15. The history of this complication in brief is this: On Jan. 12 last an examination of civilians was held for appointments to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. About eighty were examined and a number passed. Nineteen nominations were sent in in March, but were subsequently recalled because former Naval Cadet Pierce had been omitted from the list, following a rule that a former cadet would not be commissioned until his class graduated. However, this rule was established after Pierce had been designated to take the examination, and because of that fact it was decided to include Pierce, so that the nominations which had been withdrawn were on May 26 sent in again, including the name of Pierce. Certain members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs believe, it is said, that as these nominations were finally sent in only twenty days before the graduation of the West Point class it was not fair to put civilian appointments ahead of the young men who had spent four years in the Academy. It is unfortunate that such conditions exist. On one hand are the young men who passed their examinations and were nominated for appointment wondering when they will receive their commissions, and on the other hand are a body of cadets who have been working hard to qualify themselves for appointment to second lieutenants in danger of being antedated by civilian appointees. In accordance with the law for filling vacancies in the Army for officers the examinations of the civilians were held, and the young men who passed naturally thought that, as they had complied with every requirement, they should not be kept waiting for their commissions. However, up in West Point is a large class of young men who have studied hard for four years and passed the stiffest of examinations year after year, and it is right to give them precedence over civilians, whose names happen to be sent to the Senate a few days or weeks before the class graduates.

Great Britain, according to the recently issued Naval Annual, has nine Dreadnaughts built and seven building; total, sixteen. The United States, four built and four building—eight; Germany, two built, eleven building—thirteen; France, none built, but six building; Japan, one built and three building—four; Russia, none built, but six building; Italy, one building. These figures do not include vessels of the Invincible class, of which Great Britain has six and Germany four, while two are building for Australia and New Zealand, which makes the British total eight.

**THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.**  
**SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.**

The status of the regular annual appropriation bills on June 8 was as follows: General Deficiency, yet to be introduced; Sundry Civil, reported in Senate; Fortifications, Pensions, Legislative, and Naval, still in conference; Rivers and Harbors, agreed to; all others have been approved and are law. These are the District of Columbia, Army, Agriculture, Urgent Deficiency, Indian, Diplomatic, Military Academy and Post-office Appropriation bills. The item of \$500,000 for seacoast ammunition tests is holding up the Fortifications bill. The House proposition to abolish all but a single pension agency is the only item that blocks final adoption of the Pension bill. The Legislative conferees are deadlocked over the \$2,500 appropriation for operating expenses of the automobiles of the Speaker and Vice President. The Senate restored this item after the House had stricken it out. A Public Building Appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$20,000,000, will be reported to the House by the Public Buildings Committee in a week or ten days, according to present plans. Chairman Bartholdt, of the committee, expresses the belief that the measure, which will be one of the last big matters before Congress, will pass both Houses without any difficulty. An adjournment by July 1 is confidently looked for.

Without amendment or debate, the bill S. 8129, which adds forty-two officers to the Army to provide for General Staff details, was passed by the Senate on June 6. The passage of this measure will doubtless put a stop, for this session at least, to consideration of the bill to add 612 officers to the officer personnel. S. 8129 as it goes to the House provides:

That vacancies created in the line of the Army by the detail of officers to the General Staff Corps shall be filled by promotions in the line until the total number of detailed officers shall equal the number authorized for the General Staff Corps by the Act approved Feb. 14, 1905. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the General Staff Corps shall be filled by officers returning from tours of duty in that corps. If under the operation of this Act the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the Service at any time exceeds the number authorized by law in any grade, promotions to that grade shall cease until the number has been reduced to that authorized. Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The Senate on June 6 voted a monthly pension of \$30 to the widow of the late Col. Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill on June 7, carrying a total of \$117,408,970.02, an increase of \$5,106,428.20 over the appropriations voted by the House. The Senate made provision for the retention of the services of Pitman Pulsifer, who for many years has been clerk of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and compiler of the naval year book. A new office was created under the secretary of the Senate at \$3,500 a year, to be known as "Compiler of the Navy Year Book and Indexer," to which Mr. Pulsifer will be appointed under the terms of the Act. No changes for Service items are recommended, except the following increases: Revenue Cutter Service—Construction and equipment of two new revenue cutters, \$150,000; armories and arsenals—Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., ammunition storeroom, \$39,000; military posts—Camp Keithley, P.L., improvements, etc., \$250,000; Nebraska rifle range, \$50,000; national cemeteries—constructing sidewalk to national cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$2,000; State, War and Navy Department Building—Installation of ice plant, \$9,000.

S. 7571, to adjust the lineal rank of certain officers of the U.S. Army, and which dealt in general terms with "those officers" suspended from promotion under the Act of 1890, was reported in the Senate June 7, amended to refer specifically to the officers intended to be relieved by the measure, and the bill now reads: "That in order to correct the lineal and relative rank of the officers of the U.S. Army hereinafter named, the name of Frederick S. L. Price, captain, 8th Inf., shall appear next above the name of Eleutherios H. Cooke, captain of Infantry; the name of Charles B. Stone, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 16th Inf., shall appear next above the name of Ernest Van D. Murphy, 1st lieutenant, 27th Inf.; the name of Howard G. Davids, 1st lieutenant, 6th Inf., shall appear next above the name of Albert W. Foreman, 1st lieutenant, 12th Inf.; and the name of Augustus H. Bishop, 1st lieutenant, 1st Inf., shall appear next above the name of Stephen O. Fuqua, 1st lieutenant, 23d Inf."

In the Senate on June 6 favorable report was made on H.R. 10280, with amendments, as noted in italics:

That the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is hereby authorized and empowered to receive back from the state of Massachusetts the twelve three and two-tenths inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers and their pertaining material, which were sold to the state by the Ordnance Department for the sum of \$42,423.21 in the year 1900.

Sec. 2. That no part of the value of this material shall be paid to the state of Massachusetts, but the [whole] amount received from the sale thereof to the state value of all the material returned to the Ordnance Department by the State under the terms of this Act shall stand as a quota of the state, the same as though allotted from the annual appropriations under the provisions of Sec. 1661, R.S., as amended, and subject to all the conditions thereof.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$42,423.21, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect: Provided, That hereafter whenever articles of government property are sold for cash to any state, territory, or to the District of Columbia, for the use of the Organized Militia, thereby ceasing to be the property of the United States, none of the articles so sold shall be received back by any department of the Government upon the basis of allowing any credit therefor, except when such articles form part of the equipment of troops mustered into the Service of the United States in time of war.

Favorable report was made in the Senate June 7 on S. 6391, to authorize the compilation of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War, with a view to their publication. The report with the bill appears elsewhere.

A favorable report was made to the Senate June 8 on an omnibus bill providing for payment of claims against the Navy Department for damages to shipping caused by collisions with naval vessels.

The conferees on the omnibus Lighthouse bill (H.R. 24577) have disagreed over the proposed reorganization of the Lighthouse Service. This bill carries several million dollars for new lighthouses and other fixed aids to navigation. The House adopted a section providing for the creation of a Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, placing it in charge of a civilian Commission of Lighthouses, to be appointed by the President at a salary of \$5,000 annually. The object of the House provision is to eliminate the military and naval element from the lighthouse establishment and the abolition of the present Lighthouse Board. The elder statesmen of the Senate are opposed to the elimination

of the military element. The Senate struck out the House provision entirely, but the House conferees are insisting upon its restoration. As noted in our issue of June 4, page 1198, the Senate proposes to dispose of the question of lighthouse administration by an amendment of the House's recently passed H.R. 17437, for the creation of a Lighthouse Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, but permitting of the detail of military and naval officers to duty therein.

In the House on June 4 Mr. Bennet, of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, in lieu of H. Res. 553, H. Con. Res. 36, H. Con. Res. 45 and H.J. Res. 187, the following joint resolution: "H.J. Res. 223—That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

The ship subsidy investigation, on which a select committee of the House has been engaged for weeks, will not be concluded in time for report to Congress at this session. Chairman Olcott, however, says that the committee will meet during recess and report at the next session. After all the witnesses asked for by both sides have been heard, the members purpose to hear witnesses whose testimony is wanted by the committee itself. Sittings may be held in New York. The investigation was brought about by charges made by the Merchant Marine League of the United States reflecting on the course of members of Congress in connection with ship subsidy legislation. Representatives Steenerson and Kusterman felt particularly aggrieved at the statements circulated by the league and Mr. Steenerson introduced the resolution of inquiry.

The Secretary of War does not concur in the views of the Public Printer that "the work of the War Department branch printing office could be done by him in the Government Printing Office 'as expeditiously and satisfactorily as at present in the branch office,' and that if the War Department branch office were to be retained and that branch were required to do the work of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and the confidential order work of the State Department, all the other work being transferred to the main Government Printing Office, it would result in a considerable reduction in the force of employees and a saving of about \$30,000 a year." The Secretary invites attention to the fact that "the War Department branch printing office was operated last year at a profit of \$17,289.34 to the Government Printing Office, as will appear from the statements contained on pages 74-77 and 112 of the annual report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year 1909, which show that the total cost of operating the War Department branch office was \$48,987.32 and that the total charge made by the Public Printer against the War Department allotment for printing and binding on account of the War Department branch office was \$66,276.66, a profit of \$17,289.34, or 35 per cent. of the operating expenses."

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting a supplemental estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for provisions, Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, amounting to \$3,305.47.

**POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORY.**

The Gardner substitute for the Senate bill to establish postal savings depositories at interest, with the security of the Government for their repayment, passed the House June 9, by a vote of 195 to 101. The form in which it was adopted by the House is radically different from the bill originally championed by President Taft and passed by the Senate on March 5.

Under the terms of the bill passed by the House, a board of trustees is created, consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who shall declare what post-offices shall become postal savings banks. Deposits in these banks made by any one person shall not be more than \$100 a month or exceed a total of \$500. An account may be opened with \$1, but stamps of ten cents each will be issued for those desiring to accumulate money to be deposited. On deposits two per cent. per annum interest is to be paid.

Any depositor so desiring can exchange his deposits for Government bonds to be issued in denominations of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, \$100 or \$500, to bear interest at two and a half per cent. a year.

The money accumulated in these postal savings banks is to be deposited in both national and state banks in the vicinity of the post-offices in which the money is deposited by the people, such banks to pay two and a quarter per cent. interest.

Five per cent. of the total deposits is to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury as a cash reserve. Not more than thirty per cent. of these deposits may be withdrawn by the Government at any one time for investment in bonds of the United States, the remaining sixty-five per cent. to remain on deposit in the banks.

The bill passed by the House as a substitute for the Senate bill differs from the Senate measure chiefly in respect to the nature of securities that may be given by banks for the deposits of postal savings funds received by them.

**BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.**

H. Con. Res. 45. Mr. Bennet, of New York.—That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace.

H. Res. 721, Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—Directing the board of managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to supply to the House a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements or transfers in connection with the post fund for the last five years; also statement of all money paid into the postumous fund, and its disposition.

H.R. 26463, Mr. Lee.—For the survey and laying out of a memorial road to be known as "The Johnston-Sherman Way," from the battlefield of Chickamauga to the battlefield of Peachtree Creek in the state of Georgia.

H.R. 26521, Mr. Hay.—To appoint John G. Lipop first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery of the Army and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 26528, Mr. Olmsted.—Authorizing the President to appoint Francis Asbury Awl, late a first lieutenant of the 9th Regiment, U.S. Inf., as a first lieutenant of Infantry.

H.R. 26654, Mr. Olcott.—To provide for the printing of Revolutionary records.

H.R. 26655, Mr. Butler.—Providing for leaves of absence to civilian employees of the U.S. Government.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETS.**

H.R. 26656, Mr. Hobson.—To prevent the disclosure of

national defense secrets. That whoever, for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information respecting the national defense, goes upon any vessel, or enters any navy yard, naval station, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, camp, factory building, office, or other place connected with the national defense, owned or constructed or in process of construction by the United States, and whether situated within the United States or in any place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof; or whoever, when lawfully or unlawfully upon any vessel, or in or near any such place, without proper authority, obtains, takes, or makes, or attempts to obtain, take, or make, any document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge of anything connected with the national defense, to which he is not entitled; or whoever, without proper authority, receives or obtains, or undertakes or agrees to receive or obtain, from any person, any such document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge, knowing the same to have been so wrongfully obtained, taken, or made; or whoever, having possession of or control over any such document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge, wilfully and without proper authority, communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the national defense, be communicated at that time; or whoever, being lawfully intrusted with any such document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge, wilfully and in breach of his trust, so communicates or attempts to communicate the same, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 2. That whoever, having committed any offense defined in the preceding section, communicates or attempts to communicate to any foreign government, or to any agent or employee thereof, any document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge so wrongfully obtained, taken, or made, or so intrusted to him, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years. The intent to so communicate any such document, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, plan, model, or knowledge to a foreign government, or to an agent or employee thereof, shall be presumed in every case where any offense defined in Section 1 is committed by a person not a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 3. That offenses against the provisions of this Act committed upon the high seas or elsewhere outside of a judicial district shall be cognizable in the district where the offender is found or into which he is first brought; but offenses hereunder committed within the Philippine Islands shall be cognizable in any court of said islands having original jurisdiction of criminal cases, with the same right of appeal as is given in other criminal cases where imprisonment exceeding one year forms a part of the penalty; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such courts for such purpose.

**PRESERVING REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.**

The bill (S. 6900) to authorize the compilation of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War was reported by the Military Committee of the Senate June 7, 1910. In support of the bill the committee quote letters of the Adjutant General dated March 16, 1910, and June 4, 1910, and letters of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Beckman Winthrop, dated June 4 and June 6. The matter is fully presented in this letter of General Ainsworth to Senator Bulkeley:

W.D., A.G.O., Washington, June 4, 1910.

My Dear Sir: In response to your personal request of this morning for information as to what progress has been made in compiling and preparing for publication the military records of the Revolutionary War, I beg leave to advise you as follows:

Many military records of the Revolutionary War were transferred from the State, Navy and Interior Departments to the Record and Pension Office [now the Adjutant General's Office] of the War Department under the Acts of Congress approved July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 275), and Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403). Those records, with other similar records previously on file, were reproduced by the index record card system, so that they can be very easily made ready for publication as soon as the records of that war shall have been made as nearly complete as possible from sources outside the War Department.

As the work of arranging and reproducing those records progressed it was discovered that the collection of Revolutionary records in the possession of the General Government is far from complete. Many such records, of which there are no copies in existence, are in the custody of the authorities of the several states, of historical societies and of individuals. In addition to this, military records of the Revolutionary War, of which no copies are in the possession of the United States or any of the states, will undoubtedly be found in the possession of the British and French governments.

Systematic efforts were begun, by correspondence, to make the War Department collection of Revolutionary records as complete as possible by obtaining the temporary loan of records in the possession of states and historical societies, in order that those records might be copied and that the historical information contained in them might be incorporated with that obtained from the records in the possession of the War Department. Some of the states loaned their records to be copied, but work in this line was finally suspended because of the lack of funds necessary for its successful prosecution by means other than that of correspondence, the possibilities of which had been exhausted, and because the pressure of other work left none of the limited clerical force of the office available for this work.

It is clearly not advisable to undertake the publication of any portion of the military records of the Revolutionary War, especially those relating to the individual histories of officers and enlisted men, until every available source of information shall have been exhausted. Too many hasty, incomplete and inaccurate historical publications have already been made, and that number ought not to be increased by the premature publication of the military records of the Revolution.

Much work remains to be done in the way of obtaining copies of records in the possession of states, historical societies, foreign governments and individuals before the War Department will be able to furnish anything more than a very incomplete statement of the military histories of the officers and men of the Revolution. The amount of time that will be required to make a reasonably complete collection of the military records of the Revolutionary War, and the amount of money that it will be necessary to expend in doing that work, cannot be stated, even approximately, at the present time. It is certain, however, that it will require much time and labor, and will necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to locate the missing military records of the Revolutionary War that are still in existence outside the files of the War Department, to make or obtain copies of those records and to prepare them for publication.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH, The Adjutant General.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy reports as follows: "With reference to the volume of the work, there is published by the Library of Congress under the title of 'The Naval Records of the Revolutionary War,' a calendar of papers which includes a large proportion of records

of privateers, also under the title of the 'John Paul Jones' calendar there is published a list of letters of that officer. In the library of the Navy Department there are some 200 MSS., letters, papers, lists of privateers, etc., all relating to this subject, also copies of John Paul Jones's correspondence at St. Mary's Isle, copies of logs of the several ships, Ranger, Bonhomme Richard, Queen of France, Alliance, Serapis and Ariel, while Jones was on those vessels. There are in widely scattered locations many other authentic copies and original manuscripts relating to naval affairs of the period in question. The collections of the State Historical Society or in the state archives of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina are of considerable volume. Similarly, the private collections of Capt. John S. Barnes, Dr. Moffatt, of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. Havemeyer, of New York; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and several libraries contain naval papers relating to the subject. Papers of Adams, Monroe, Madison, Jefferson, etc., and those of naval officers of the Continental Navy contain fragmentary papers relating to the operations and administration of the Navy of that period."

Under the authority of law, the naval records formerly in custody of the War Department have been transferred to the Navy Department. The bill reported upon has been introduced into the House as follows:

To provide for the printing of Revolutionary records. Be it etc. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to complete the collection, indexing, and compilation of the records and documents relating to the Revolutionary War, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1892 (Twenty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 275), and the Sundry Civil Act approved Aug. 18, 1894 (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 403), and that he publish all the archives of the Government relating to the War of the Rebellion, so collected, indexed, and compiled in a manner similar to that of the official records of the Civil War; that he include also in such publication (provided the consent of the states interested can be obtained) transcripts from the records of the original thirteen states relating particularly to muster rolls of officers, soldiers, sailors and marines not embraced in the government collection.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this Act, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, \$3,000.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The general storekeeper of the navy yard, New York, desired information as to whether Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired, was entitled to light allowance at different addresses during the same period, provided the quantities drawn at both places did not exceed his accumulated allowance. The Comptroller decides that "the law and regulations contemplate that an officer shall have but one residence as quarters at the same time," and hence Lieutenant Hunt is not entitled "to have light supplied to both residences during the same period, even though his accumulated allowance therefor should not be exceeded."

The Comptroller holds that the Act of June 29, 1906, providing for the transportation of enlisted men, confers no right to travel pay or transportation from place of discharge to place of enlistment when discharge is on account of a medical survey and prior to the date of expiration of term of enlistment.

In the case of a disallowed credit to Major M. G. Zalinski, Q.M., U.S.A., the Comptroller decides that an officer must get his mount into the military service at his own expense, paying for transportation from the place of purchase to his post, and also the expense of the transportation of the attendant accompanying the horse. The provision in the Act of March 23, 1910, relative to the payment thereafter of transportation of owned horses is not retroactive. It is also decided that a charge by Caryl D. Haskins of \$100 for delivering two lectures on electric engineering to the student officers of the Army Signal School cannot be paid for out of the appropriation for the Signal Service of the Army. Mr. Haskins was in charge of the submarine in Boston Harbor during the war with Spain. He is now department manager of the General Electric Company. He is a member of the U.S. Naval Institute.

#### THE 25TH AT FORT LAWTON.

Senator Jones, of Washington, presented to President Taft on June 8 a telegram from F. S. Steiner, chairman of a mass meeting near Fort Lawton, state of Washington, stating that a member of the 25th U.S. Infantry, the negro regiment stationed there, had committed an outrage and demanding the immediate transfer of the regiment. The President stated that the request could not be complied with; that if any of the regiment had violated the law they should be apprehended and turned over to the local authorities for punishment; that necessary discipline and the interests of the community required thorough and prompt investigation; that United States troops are to be stationed in the United States, and it was the business of the War Department to see that they made as little disturbance as possible, but that to remove them on unproved charges would be merely to impose them on another community, and might properly arouse a protest from such community; and that until there is a thorough investigation of the charges made in the neighborhood where the troops are, and witnesses are present and complete proof can be taken, the removal of the troops might not only withdraw witnesses, but possibly the guilty parties, from the courts having jurisdiction over the alleged crimes. Secretary of War Dickinson sent an order to Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, commanding officer at Fort Lawton, directing prompt and complete investigation, confinement of offenders and detention of witnesses if belonging to his command, and that in view of the state of feeling reported his command should be confined strictly to the reservation pending complete investigation. An immediate report was ordered.

The commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Wash., under date of June 8, telegraphed to the Adjutant General of the Army as follows, with regard to the recent report of an attack made on Mrs. Redding, of Seattle: "Mrs. Redding and two daughters, aged nine and eleven years, only witnesses to assault on Mrs. Redding. Pvt. Nathaniel Bledser, Co. D, 25th Inf., confined by me at 8:45 a.m., June 5, as under suspicion of committing crime. Bledser identified June 6 by older daughter, and identified June 7 by Mrs. Redding as assailant. Bledser duly turned over to civil authorities Seattle, Wash., noon, June 7. No shadow of suspicion attaches to any other member of this command. Command confined strictly to reservation since time assault reported, and is still so confined. Discipline of command excellent." Miller, commanding.

The affair at Fort Lawton, involving a soldier of the

25th U.S. Infantry, calls attention to the change in the plan of assigning commands to posts which has been in vogue of late years. Formerly certain regiments were sent only to disagreeable posts, but a few years ago it was decided that each regiment should have an equal chance at all the good things that were possible in the way of assignments. As a consequence, regiments which before had been accustomed to unfavorable localities have found themselves treated to the best that Uncle Sam had at his disposal in the way of stations. The 10th Cavalry, in its assignment to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the 25th Infantry, assigned to the state of Washington, are examples of organizations whose lines have fallen in pleasant places. Lieut. Col. S. W. Miller, who is commanding officer of the 25th, pending the arrival of Col. William P. Evans, who received his promotion to that command while in the Philippines and is now en route to join, was attached to the Inspector General's Department by detail from May 25, 1906, till April 2, 1910, when he was promoted from major to lieutenant colonel. It is gratifying to the friends of the regiment that Colonel Miller has been able to report to the Department that the discipline of the regiment is excellent, and that the morale of the organization is not shown by the alleged wild act of a single drunken soldier.

When some of the soldiers of the 25th Infantry were charged with "shooting up" Brownsville, Tex., in August, 1906, the regiment was removed from that post to posts in Oklahoma. This was recommended by the authorities on the ground that so pronounced an anti-negro feeling existed that a further collision between whites and blacks might result. President Taft was Secretary of War at the time of the Brownsville affair.

#### TRIAL OF THE NEW BREAD-BAKING OVEN.

The demonstration of the knock-down bread-baking oven at Washington Barracks on May 7 proved most interesting to the officers who accepted the invitation of the Commissary General. The oven weighs alone 1,366 pounds, and with equipment 2,800 pounds. Its cubic dimensions are 50 by 51 by 53 inches. It is officially known as the Dunne-Holbrook oven. Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., post commissary, in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, helped in the demonstration. The oven can be put up or taken down in twenty minutes. To show that it does not need to be cool to be handled expeditiously, it was taken down when it was heated ready for baking. Long after the metal was piled high on the Q.M. wagon the heat could be seen radiating from it. The men handled the oven with big cloths in their hands. One oven and its appliances will fill an ordinary Q.M. wagon. The capacity of the oven, which has three baking chambers, is 180 rations, sixty to each chamber. In a day, without forcing, the oven would turn out about 1,800 rations; by forcing, 3,000 rations can be got.

To set up the oven one needs a level piece of ground only about six by ten feet. A clean-cut trench is dug with paralled sides, about twenty-four inches deep, twenty inches wide and eight feet long, with wings at the firing end for greater convenience in handling fuel, etc. In the experimental trial, as soon as one batch of bread was drawn three medium-sized sticks of hard cord wood were put on the fire, and the next baking follows in about half an hour, without the addition of more fuel. One-half a cord of good hard wood proved sufficient for heating up the oven and baking six consecutive batches of 216 rations each, without the oven being allowed to get cold. It is found that when continuously in use the amount of wood will be considerably reduced after the first day. Close to this latest type of oven were exhibited several old-time kinds of ovens, such as were used in the Civil War, one of the kind where a barrel was laid down for a mold and packed over with clay. Then the barrel was burned away, leaving an oven of hard baked clay. There were no separate baking chambers in these, and the bread had to be pushed in where the fire was and take its chance. The contrast was very marked.

At every such test some civilian has an idea to suggest. One man stepped up to Captain Elliott and suggested that time would be saved if, instead of waiting till the wagons stopped, the baking should begin while the wagons were en route, as a fire engine gets steam up on its way to a fire. Captain Elliott looked horrified. "Man," said he, "do you know that a pan of dough has to be handled as tenderly as a baby? If you give a shake to a pan of dough the mass will drop on you and you will have only a heavy, sour mess. Fancy a pan of dough after a ride over rough roads." Captain Elliott knows so much about the making of bread that one officer's wife who heard of his attainments in that direction gave a pretty little shudder and exclaimed, "My, my! I'm glad my husband doesn't know so much about bread, for if he did I am sure we could never keep a cook."

One product of the oven which particularly pleased the visitors was a biscuit of the hard-tack variety, so hard that the teeth could hardly make an impression on it. When soaked in water, either hot or cold, for several minutes and then placed in the oven it becomes as light and tasty as a Parker House roll of Boston fame. This hard tack is very popular among the women of the officers' quarters, who often send around for some, while one lady like it so much she munches it at all hours, like a delicacy. "Well, well," said one officer when he heard that, "if it is such a favorite with the ladies in time of peace, I imagine it will fill the bill in the case of ravenous men in time of war."

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., U.S.A., Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, has been ordered to attend the following joint camps of instruction for the Organized Militia as an observer: Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 31; Leon Springs, Tex., Aug. 2 to 13; Fort Riley, Tex., Aug. 15 to 26; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 1 to 15.

The following program was announced for the school for medical officers of the Organized Militia of the state of Ohio to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on June 8 and 9, 1910: Wednesday, June 8, 1910—9 a.m., at the Columbus Barracks, Major Henry C. Fisher, M.C., U.S.A., physical examination of recruits (practical demonstration); 2 p.m., at Starling (Ohio) Medical College, Park street, Major E. L. Munson, M.C., U.S.A., "Camp Sanitation and Medical Organization in the Field," discussion opened by Major S. B. Taylor, M.C., O.N.G.; 8 p.m., Major H. H. Shively invites all to attend a regular drill of Ambulance Company, Section No. 2, O.N.G., at its drill ground, 1368 North High street.

Thursday, June 9, 1910—9 a.m., at Starling (Ohio) Medical College, Major C. R. Reynolds, M.C., U.S.A., "Manual Medical Department and Field Service Regulations," discussion opened by Major F. W. Hendley, M.C.,

O.N.G.; 2 p.m., "Papers and Records," discussion opened by Major William P. Love, M.C., O.N.G. Officers are directed to bring to these meetings their copies of the Field Service Regulations, Manual of the Medical Department and a notebook.

For the instruction of post-office officials who have refused to grant leave for attendance on drill to post-office employees in the Guard, the Post-office Department has sent a letter to the postmaster of Indianapolis calling his attention to the following extract from the Postal Guide of July, 1909: "Ordered, That leaves of absence without pay, in addition to the leave of absence with pay authorized by law, will be granted to postal employees who are members of the National Guard when called upon to perform military duty by competent authority. The Department believes that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way, and that it is feasible for postmasters to arrange the duties of employees so that leaves of absence to perform military duty may be granted without detriment to the Service."

#### STANDING OF THE NEW ENSIGNS.

The following is the standing of the midshipmen of the Class of 1908, U.S. Naval Academy, who have completed their examination for ensign:

1. Edmund Randall Norton.
2. George W. Struble.
3. Andrew W. Carmichael.
4. Richmond Kelly Turner.
5. Alexander M. Charlton.
6. John Wilkes Rankin.
7. Henry F. Davis.
8. Kirkwood H. Donavin.
9. Oscar Smith, Jr.
10. Paul Leach Holland.
11. Henry T. Markland.
12. William R. Smith, Jr.
13. William W. Turner.
14. Joseph John Broshek.
15. Richard Charles White.
16. Frank Joseph Wille.
17. Haller Belt.
18. Abel Trood Bidwell.
19. Harold W. Boynton.
20. Rensselaer W. Clark.
21. Walter K. Kilpatrick.
22. Frederick H. Babcock.
23. Edwin Fisher Cutts.
24. Edward James Foy.
25. Edward Hill Loftin.
26. Harry Booth Hird.
27. Boyce Kittridge Muir.
28. Nelson W. Pickering.
29. Harry Asher Badt.
30. Walter Smith.
31. James Leslie Oswald.
32. Clyde Gray West.
33. Charles Arno Harris.
34. Richard Caswell Saufley.
35. George H. Emmerson.
36. Norman R. Van der Veer.
37. David C. Patterson, Jr.
38. Harry M. Hitchcock.
39. Francis W. Rockwell.
40. Sydney Moses Kraus.
41. Charles Corwin Ross.
42. John Campbell Latham.
43. John E. Iseman, Jr.
44. Howard M. Lammers.
45. Archer M. R. Allen.
46. Francis J. Comerford.
47. Howard Hall Crosby.
48. George Edgar Brandt.
49. William Cook Owen.
50. Henry George Taylor.
51. Francis Thornton Chew.
52. John Arthur Nelson.
53. Francis Osgood.
54. John W. Barnett, Jr.
55. James McCredie Irish.
56. John Bridgford Staley.
57. Charles Henry Davis, Jr.
58. Paul Earnest Speicher.
59. Arthur S. Carpenter.
60. James L. Kauffman.
61. Robert Andrew Burg.
62. William D. Breerton, Jr.
63. Harrison E. Knaus.
64. Fred Cornelius Beisel.
65. Clarence Crase Thomas.
66. William Robert Munroe.
67. Schamyl Cochran.
68. Greer A. Duncan.
69. Albert Miller Penn.
70. William Fuller Gresham.
71. Carl Arthur Schipper.
72. Robert Oliver Baugh.
73. Paul Henry Bastedo.
74. John C. Hilliard.
75. Philip Seymour.
76. Frank Robert Berg.
77. Andrew Daniel Denney.
78. Charles Moulding Yates.
79. Stuart Osmond Greig.
80. Carl Crittenden Clark.
81. James Cox Van de Carr.
82. John Craig Cunningham.
83. Jabez Stubbs Lowell.
84. John F. Shafron, Jr.
85. Frank Roop Smith, Jr.
86. Karl Frederick Smith.
87. Robert S. Young, Jr.
88. Dallas Charles Laizure.
89. Jules James.
90. Hugh Johnston Knerr.
91. John F. McClain.
92. Frederick C. Bowerfield.
93. John Reginald Beardall.
94. Walter LeRoy Heiberger.
95. Archibald H. Douglas.
96. Rufus King.
97. Timothy J. Keleher.
98. Arthur S. Kemman.
99. Howard B. McLeary.
100. Alfred Keys Schanze.
101. Willis Augustus Lee, Jr.
102. Maurice R. Pierce.
103. Charles Lewis Best.
104. Owen St. A. Botsford.
105. Lloyd Crow Stark.
106. Loren Walden Greeno.
107. Eddie James Estess.
108. James Denis Moore.
109. George Folger Wilson.
110. William H. Stiles, Jr.
111. Victor D. Herster.
112. David Francis Ducey.
113. Donald Taylor Hunter.
114. Cary W. Magruder.
115. Edmund W. Strother.
116. William Hubbel Pashley.
117. Fred Thomas Berry.
118. William R. Purnell.
119. Edwin Guthrie.
120. James Downing Smith.
121. Frederick T. Van Auken.
122. Marshall Collins.
123. Joseph Burnside Clark.
124. Kinchen Leonard Hill.
125. Evan Urner Rinehart.
126. Kenneth Heron.
127. Thomas Cassin Kinkaid.
128. Samuel S. Payne.
129. Lee Pettit Warren.
130. Ernest Fisher Buck.
131. Allan Gustavus Olson.
132. Earle Winfield Jukes.
133. Charles Milford James.
134. Ralph Gordon Walling.
135. Henry Ervin Parsons.
136. Ralph Matteson Jaeger.
137. John Wesley Du Bois.
138. Harry Gordon Donald.
139. Herbert B. Labhardt.
140. Abner Moyer Steckel.
141. Douglass C. Cordiner.
142. John Leinbach Schaffer.
143. Michael Arthur Leahy.
144. William Thomas Boyd, Jr.
145. William Henry Dagne, Jr.
146. Harold Aaron Strauss.
147. Eloland Jordan, Jr.
148. Edward G. Blakeslee.
149. John Horace Everson.
150. Worrall Reed Carter.
151. John Elliston Meredith.
152. Robert R. M. Emmet.
153. Harold De F. Burdick.
154. John Calvin Jennings.
155. Guy Carlton Barnes.
156. Henry B. Le Bourgeois.
157. Paul Jones Peyton.
158. Laurence S. Stewart.
159. Cleveland McCauley.
160. Martin Jonas Peterson.
161. Robert Emmet Rogers.
162. Leslie Charles Davis.
163. Harry H. Forgs.
164. Charles Herbert Stoer.
165. Thomas Murray Tipton.
166. Arnold Hines Vanderhoof.
167. Franklin Paul Conger.
168. Raymond G. Thomas.
169. Aquilla Gibbs Dibble.
170. Eugene D. McCormick.
171. Henry Davis McGuire.
172. Edward Hollis Connor.

\*To be re-examined.

**Not Examined.**

Selah Montrose La Bounty, Andrew Byrne McNeill, Ernest Wheeler McNeil.

Jerome Clark Hunsaker, who headed the class of 1908, is at the Boston Navy Yard under instruction for commissioning as assistant naval constructor. Those marked with a star are to be re-examined, as reported last week, though they will not lose their order in the numbers; but if any fall out the others will go up accordingly. Midshipman Brandt is to be given to May 1, 1911, for re-examination. Some papers are lacking to complete the records of La Bounty and McNeill. Joseph E. Austin was dismissed Feb. 14, 1910, and Maurice B. Willett and James T. H. O'Farrell resigned last March.

The Navy Department has decided to give another chance to the seven midshipmen of the class of 1908 who were found deficient in the recent examinations and recommended to be dropped. They will be given a re-examination with the next class, in March, 1911, in the studies in which they were found deficient. They are: Alfred Girard Martin, Ohio; Bernard Francis Hickey, New York; John Simpson Hulings, Pennsylvania; James Garfield Stevens, Ohio; William Adams Hodgman, New York; Carleton Matthews Dolan, Missouri; John Lockhard Dooley, Arkansas.

A lively and interesting baseball game was that played at American League Park, New York city, June 8, by the teams of the U.S.S. Nebraska and Hancock for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund. By a score of 10 to 6 the U.S.S. Nebraska team became the champion of the Atlantic Fleet. The game and its object deserve a much more generous patronage.

## ARMY ORDERS.

(Concluded from page 1244.)

## CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 94, MAY 21, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 1492, 1495, 1497 and 1500, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

1493. When medical treatment, including medicine, nursing, and hospital care, is required by an officer, an enlisted man, a contract surgeon, a dental surgeon, or an Army nurse, on duty with any command or detachment, by a prisoner in military custody, or by an applicant for enlistment held under observation, and cannot otherwise be had, the commanding officer may employ the necessary civilian service to furnish the same, and just accounts therefor will be paid by the Medical Department. When the officer, the contract surgeon, the dental surgeon, or the nurse who requires such treatment is on duty without troops, or the enlisted man is on duty where there is no officer, he or she may arrange for the required service. When medical treatment is required by the superintendent of the Nurse Corps while on duty and cannot otherwise be had she may in like manner procure the necessary civilian service, just accounts therefor to be paid by the Medical Department.

Accounts for the medical treatment of officers, enlisted men, contract surgeons, dental surgeons, the superintendent of the Nurse Corps and nurses absent from duty, and of the families and servants of officers and men, are not payable from public funds. Accounts for consultation will not be allowed. Treatment of chronic complaints by a specialist will not be paid for unless authority to employ such specialist has been obtained from the Surgeon General. Surgical appliances will be paid for only upon satisfactory evidence of their necessity; and such evidence, except in cases of emergency, should be submitted to the Surgeon General for his approval before purchase. Accounts for hospital stores will be paid only for enlisted men.

1495. Accounts for medical attendance will be stated in the full name of the physician, and will give his address. The visits charged for will be set forth chronologically, giving under each date the full name, rank, company, and regiment or corps, or other appropriate description of the patients treated, the disease or injury in each case, and the charge. Additional visits made on the same day will be entered separately, and marked second visit, third visit, etc., and the necessity thereof must be explained, the patients named, and the separate charge therefor noted. The charges must not exceed the usual local rate or the maximum compensation authorized by regulations. Any unusual charge must be fully explained. The date and nature of surgical operations, with the particular charge therefor, if any, rendered without additional charge in surgical cases. If medicines charged for extra by the physician were supplied from his own stock, he must so certify and furnish an itemized list thereof. If the medicines were supplied by a druggist and paid for by the physician, the former's itemized receipt bill showing payment by the latter is required as a subvoucher, accompanied by the prescriptions, each prescription showing upon its face the date, the druggist's file number, the price, and the name of the patient for whom the medicines were prescribed. Medicines furnished by a druggist, but not paid for by the physician, will not be allowed in the latter's account. The physician will certify that the account is correct and just and that the charges do not exceed the customary local rate. When the charge is against a deceased person, the physician will certify also that he has not received the sum expressed or any portion thereof. The responsible officer will certify to the correctness of the account, stating that the officers, enlisted men, contract surgeons, dental surgeons, and Army nurses named were on duty; that the prisoners were in military custody, and that the applicants for enlistment were held under observation at the time and place of treatment, and state why it was impossible to secure the services of an Army medical officer. When civilian medical attendance is procured by a contract surgeon or dental surgeon on duty without troops, he himself will give the prescribed certificate; when by the superintendent of the Nurse Corps, she will give it; when by an enlisted man or nurse, he or she will make affidavit to the required certificate.

1497. Accounts for medicines furnished by a druggist and not paid for by the attending physician will be stated in the legal name (corporate, firm, or individual, as the case may be) of the druggist, will designate the place where the medicines were furnished, will be accompanied by the prescriptions, and must be only for medicines properly so called. The account will contain the date and file number of each prescription, the name, rank, company, and regiment, etc., of the person for whom the medicines were furnished, as required in Par. 1495, and will state the charge for the medicines. The druggist will certify that the account is a just and correct statement of medicines furnished by him at the place specified to the persons named on the prescriptions submitted; that the medicines were actually furnished on said prescriptions to said persons on the dates so set forth, and that the prices charged are not in excess of those prevailing at said place. The responsible officer or contract surgeon will certify that the officers, enlisted men, contract surgeons, dental surgeons, superintendent of the Nurse Corps, and Army nurses mentioned in the account were actually on duty; that the prisoners were in military custody, and that the applicants for enlistment were held under observation, at the place specified, when the medicines were furnished for them as stated, and that there was no Army dispensary in or near said place, if such be the fact. If there was an Army dispensary in or near the place, but the medicines were procured elsewhere because it was closed when they were required, or because they were not on hand in such dispensary, the certificate should so state. When the medicines are procured by a dental surgeon on duty without troops, he himself will give the prescribed certificate; when by the superintendent of the Nurse Corps, she will give it; when by an enlisted man or nurse, he or she will make affidavit to the required certificate.

1500. When the charge is for the treatment of an individual officer, contract surgeon, or dental surgeon, or of the superintendent of the Nurse Corps, and it is necessary for him or her to pay it, he or she may transmit the account to the Surgeon General for reimbursement. A reimbursement account will be stated in the prescribed form in the name of the original creditor, physician, druggist, nurse, or hospital, as the case may be. The fact of payment will be plainly stated by such creditor either in the certificate on the form or by separate receipt, and will be certified by the officer, contract surgeon, dental surgeon, or superintendent claiming reimbursement; both payer and payee will state the reasons that made such payment necessary.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

1053c. When on detached service, or assigned to special duty in places where there are no public quarters available, the allowance of quarters for each member of the Nurse Corps is fixed at two rooms, to be provided by the Quarter master's Department, with allowances of fuel and stoves not to exceed the quantities prescribed in Par. 1062 and 1065.

When on duty in hospitals, or where nurses' buildings have been provided, such quarters as may be available will be provided for the use of members of the Nurse Corps, in which case heat and light will be supplied as may be necessary, to be regulated by the surgeon and the commanding officer. The allowances for the superintendent of the Nurse Corps when on duty are the same as those prescribed for members of the Nurse Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 96, MAY 25, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 169, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

169. Except in case of emergency, a non-commissioned officer will not be detailed on extra duty, other than that of overseer, without prior authority for such detail having been obtained from the department commander or the general officer commanding the post, or, in the case of places excepted from the control of department commanders by Par. 187, from the Secretary of War, upon an application in each case for authority fully setting forth the necessity for the detail and specifying the kind of duty to be performed. The name of the non-commissioned officer to be detailed need not be stated in the application, but the orders detailing non-commissioned

officers and other enlisted men for extra duty must in each case specify the men by name. A non-commissioned officer will not be detailed on any duty inconsistent with his rank and position in the military service.

II. Par. 1479, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1479. The surgeon of a post or command, or the commanding officer of a general hospital or other sanitary formation, will keep account for, and expend the hospital fund, according to the instructions of the Surgeon General, exclusively for the benefit of the sick in hospital and of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps and members of the Nurse Corps on duty therein.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen. Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 97, MAY 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. In accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Orders (M), W.D., June 10, 1908, all communications from the Militia authorities of the states named in G.O. No. 35, W.D., Feb. 28, 1910, will be sent directly to the chief, Division of Militia Affairs, who will send to the Adjutant General of the Army such of them as will be needed by or should be seen by the commanding general, Department of the East, in connection with the duties imposed upon him by G.O. No. 35, W.D., Feb. 28, 1910.

2. Par. 4, G.O. No. 35, W.D., Feb. 28, 1910, is rescinded.

II. 1. The general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., is designated as the depot to which deserters' outer clothing, and such damaged and unserviceable clothing as may be designated by inspectors for issue to prisoners, shall be transferred under the provisions of Par. 116, Army Regulation.

2. Special requisitions for clothing provided for issue to military convicts, separate from requisitions for clothing required for issue to enlisted men, will be forwarded directly to Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department. Old pattern or damaged shoes and underwear of deserters' clothing (other than outer garments) on hand at posts, not suitable for issue to enlisted men, may be issued to military convicts or prisoners.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. cruisers Helena and New Orleans have arrived at Siakwan, on the Yangtze Kiang, to look after the interests of American missionaries in that quarter in the event that there should be any hostile demonstration beyond the control of the local authorities.

The torpedo-boat destroyers Flusser, Preston, Lamson and Reid arrived at Newport, R.I., June 5, ending a twenty-four hour coal consumption test from Lewes, Del. During the trip a speed of between twelve and twelve and a half knots an hour was maintained.

Official orders have been issued regarding Naval Militia practice cruises this summer. The Kansas is to embark the Pennsylvania Militia at Philadelphia on July 23, and they will be disembarked on July 30. The Vermont will embark the Massachusetts Militia at Boston on July 23, and disembark them at Provincetown. The Louisiana will embark the Maine Militia at Provincetown, and disembark them at the same place July 30. The Georgia takes the Connecticut Militia at New Haven, and leaves them at the same place. The Mississippi and Idaho embark the Rhode Island Militia at Newport, where they will also be landed. The remaining eight ships of the fleet, the Connecticut, South Carolina, Michigan, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Virginia, will embark the New York Militia either at Ambrose Channel light or Tompkinsville on the same date, and land them at the same place.

A new Navy racing cutter for the crew of the U.S.S. Vermont was launched on the Charles River from the shipyard of Robert E. Laite, on Western avenue, Allston, Mass., June 5. The new cutter, with her full crew of twelve sailors and coxswain aboard, started down river on a trial spin over a measured course of one mile and seven-eighths. The new boat sat splendidly in the water. The boat is 31 feet in length over all. Her beam is 6 feet 3 inches. She is planked with white cedar with copper fastenings.

Miss Jessie Willits, daughter of Capt. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., christened the torpedo-boat destroyer McCall on Saturday, June 4, 1910, at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., where Captain Willits is senior inspector. The occasion was a brilliant and delightful one, the launching being most successful in every detail. There was no question that the bottle of wine was vigorously broken on the destroyer's prow as the fair sponsor bestowed upon it the name it is to bear, for the sparkling spray besprinkled the party as well as the ship, and made the baptism a memorable one. A bevy of pretty girls acted as maids of honor to Miss Willits, and after the ceremony the president, Mr. May, and officers of the builders extended the courtesies of the company in the form of a delightful collation, during which the sponsor was presented with a beautiful souvenir bracelet. The McCall is named after E. R. McCall, U.S.N., of historic fame in the War of 1812. He received a gold medal and thanks of Congress for his heroism in the battle between the U.S.S. Enterprise and the British brig Boxer, wherein he received the surrender of the Boxer, having succeeded in command of the Enterprise during the fight by reason of the mortal wounding of the commander. He was born in Charleston, S.C., 1790, and died in Bordentown, N.J., 1853.

Although it was demonstrated by practical trials on the battleship Indiana that what is known as the "ship brake" will undoubtedly stop a vessel in less time than when not employed, the device has been found unsuitable for naval usage. The board which conducted the test holds that the brake, which resembles a door on either side of the ship, would soon become clogged with barnacles unless constantly employed. It would also increase the danger from torpedo attack, be dangerous in close evolutions and retard the speed of the ship.

Capt. James P. Parker, U.S.N., captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, stopped a boxing match which was to have been held in the sail loft of the administration building June 6 between "Jimmy" Hill, the lightweight champion of the St. Helena Naval Training Station, Va., and "Bob" Bracewell, of the battleship Virginia. The event, it was believed, was to have all the characteristics of a prize-fight, like others that have been held under the guise of boxing matches. Captain Parker, disapproving generally of prize-fighting in the Navy, has also issued orders stopping the proposed bout at the navy yard on June 11 between "Ed" Phillips, welterweight champion, and Szarmanitz, middleweight champion.

The following was the menu of the U.S.S. Buffalo on Memorial Day at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 30, 1910: Cream of oysters, crisp crackers; sweet pickles, green onions, Queen olives, Worcestershire sauce, Libby's catsup; filet of sole, sauce Tartar, compote of fruit au glace; roast young turkey, giblet gravy, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce; stewed corn, sugar peas, mashed potatoes, tomatoes Benedict au Mayonnaise; rhubarb

pies, mince pies, strawberry ice cream, assorted layer cakes; bananas, oranges, cherries, mixed nuts, cluster raisins, American cheese, coffee. The officers of the Buffalo are: Comdr. C. M. Stone, commanding officer; Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt, executive officer; Ensign B. R. Ware, Jr., engineer officer; Ensign R. R. Smith, Ensign S. A. Clement, P.A. Surg. J. M. Minter, Asst. Paymr. J. P. Helm, Btsn. P. J. Kinney, Chief Carpenter C. S. Kendall, Mach. O. P. Oraker, Pay Clerk Eugene Dann and Acting Steward E. O. Voight.

While working at the construction of Drydock 4 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 8 an electric crane on a high trestle gave way, hurling Alexander Cutherson, a mechanic, and Frank Devlin, his assistant, into the excavation below. Both men sustained severe injuries. Cutherson's skull was fractured and he was badly burned about the face, arms and legs. Devlin was bruised about the body and legs, but went home unaided.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our Navy Table on pages 1241-1242:

Dubuque, arrived June 5 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Paducah, sailed June 9 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Eagle, arrived June 9 at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Michigan, arrived June 7 at the navy yard, New York.  
Justin, arrived June 7 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Reid and Preston, arrived June 8 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana and Chester, arrived June 7 at Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Paul Jones, Preble, Perry and Stewart, arrived June 8 at Long Beach, Cal.  
Charleston, arrived June 9, at Kobe, Japan.  
Helena, arrived June 8 at Siakwan, China.  
New Orleans, arrived June 9 at Shanghai, China.  
Vulcan, sailed June 8 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Prairie, sailed June 8 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Caesar, arrived June 8 at New Orleans, La.  
South Dakota, sailed June 9 from Punta Arenas, Chile, for Valparaiso, Chile.  
Scorpius, sailed June 9 from Constantinople, Turkey, for Piraeus, Greece.  
New York, sailed June 9 from Naples, Italy, for Piraeus, Greece.  
Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts sailed from Hampton Roads, for Plymouth, England, June 9.  
Wolverine, arrived at Holland, Mich., June 9.  
Hornet, arrived at Guantanamo June 9.  
Ajax, sailed from Portsmouth for Boston June 9.  
Pompey, sailed from Guam for Cavite June 10.  
Foot and Rodgers sailed from Charleston for Norfolk June 10.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 6, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Herbert E. Kays, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., to be a lieutenant from March 10, 1910, vice Combs, retired.

Ensigns Herbert E. Kays and James S. Woods to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

George W. Martin, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 2, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

Btsn. Allen T. Webb to be a chief boatswain from July 30, 1909, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Btsns. Patrick J. Kenney and Frederick W. Metters to be chief boatswains from May 16, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Guns. Ernest Kellenberger and Augustus Anderson to be chief gunners from May 25, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mach. Fred W. Cobb to be a chief machinist from March 28, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 2, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. William D. Leahy to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Willis McDowell to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William R. Furlong to be a lieutenant.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): William R. Furlong, William O. Spears and Reed M. Fawell.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 6, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Wilbur G. Briggs to be a lieutenant commander.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: Royal E. Ingersoll, Louis C. Farley, Robert L. Irvine, Turner F. Caldwell, Walter B. Woodson and Gerald Howze.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Royal E. Ingersoll, Louis C. Farley, Robert L. Irvine, Turner F. Caldwell, Walter B. Woodson, Gerald Howze, John M. Poole, 3d, Anthony J. James, Hugh Brown, Vaughn K. Coman and William P. Gaddis.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucian Minor to be a lieutenant.

Btsns. Frederick Meyer and Charles F. Pime to be chief boatswains.

Btsn. Peter Emery to be a chief boatswain.

Carp. Walter R. Donaldson and Arno W. Jones to be chief carpenters.

Mach. George Crofton to be a chief machinist.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. R. A. Dawes to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. N. W. Post to duty in charge Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. C. S. Freeman when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. J. F. Gandy detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Princeton as executive and navigator.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer detached duty in charge Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y., and continue other duties.

Ensign W. O. Wallace detached duty Princeton; to duty Albany.

Ensign E. S. Moses detached duty Iris; to duty Washington.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr detached duty Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., and wait orders.

Chief Carp. W. O. Hardie detached duty naval station, Culebra, P.R.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk P. T. Lansdale appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Nebraska.

JUNE 4.—Lieut. W. P. Cronan to duty Amphitrite as executive officer and navigator when placed in commission.

Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to duty Mississippi.

Ensigns E. A. Lofquist and P. L. Wilson detached duty Connecticut; to duty Amphitrite when placed in commission. P.A. Surg. F. H. Stibbens detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton detached duty naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. I. C. Johnson, Jr., detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Amphitrite as senior engineer officer when placed in commission.

Ensign J. H. Hoover when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to duty Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out Paulding, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midshipman R. C. White detached duty New Jersey; to duty Wisconsin.

JUNE 7.—Lieut. Comdr. I. C. Wetengel to temporary duty in charge Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt detached duty Buffalo; to duty Colorado as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Baker detached duty Colorado, and continue treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut.-P. B. Dungan detached duty in charge Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; to duty Buffalo as executive and navigator.

Ensign H. J. French, retired, when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to home.

Ensign D. P. Morrison to duty Kansas.

Midshipman L. E. Van Metre detached duty New Jersey; to duty North Dakota.

Midshipman L. Welsh and C. D. Gilroy detached duty Missouri; to duty North Dakota.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Stanley detached duty Virginia, and granted sick leave three months.

Paymr. A. M. Pippin detached duty Petrel, and continue other duties.

JUNE 8.—Comdr. G. F. Cooper detached duty command Celtic; to duty command Marietta.

Comdr. F. K. Hill detached duty command Marietta; to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens commissioned a lieutenant from Nov. 20, 1909.

Lieut. W. Liggett, Jr., commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. F. Atkinson commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensigns C. C. Windsor, F. A. L. Vossler, J. McC. Murray, J. Baer, W. F. Amsden, F. M. Knox, E. G. Kittel, C. E. Pugh, H. E. Weite and S. E. Holliday commissioned ensigns in the Navy from June 7, 1909.

Midshipman J. B. Giannoni detached duty Connecticut; to duty Delaware.

Midshipman W. T. Boyd, Jr., detached duty Yankton; to duty Amphitrite.

Midshipman A. K. Schanze detached duty Birmingham, and resignation accepted to take effect from day of detachment.

Midshipman G. F. Wilson detached duty Rhode Island, and resignation accepted to take effect from June 10, 1910.

Midshipman E. Ames detached duty Chester, and dismissed the Service.

P.A. Surg. C. E. Ryder detached duty instruction Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surgs. H. A. Dunn, W. Seaman, J. H. Payne and R. R. Richardson detached duty instruction Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to examination for promotion, and upon completion wait orders.

P.A. Surg. H. M. Tolte detached duty instruction Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., and wait orders.

P.A. Surgs. J. Stepp and A. Stuard detached duty Navy Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to examination for promotion, and upon completion wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surgs. J. V. Howard and C. C. Hightower appointed acting assistant surgeons in the Navy from June 4, 1910.

Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillen to duty as assistant to the accounting officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for instruction.

Chaplain F. Thompson detached duty Connecticut; to duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs detached duty Rhode Island; to duty Connecticut.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Stockley to duty naval station, Guam, M.I. Chief Carp. W. H. Squires detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for observation.

Paymr. Clerk C. H. Breyer appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Wheeling and Petrel.

JUNE 9.—Lieut. V. A. Kimberly to duty navy yard, New York.

Lieut. C. L. Hand when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island; to temporary duty Independence.

Paymr. Clerk N. B. Olsen appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Washington.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Kobe, Japan, June 8, 1910.

Asst. Surg. S. L. Higgins to duty Mohican.

Capt. S. W. Brewster and 1st Lieut. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C., detached duty 1st Brigade, Marines, Manila; to naval hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

Med. Dir. R. C. Dean, retired, died at Washington June 9.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and I., granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

Capt. F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to duty and instruction at Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. R. B. Creecy appointed a member of G.C.M. at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., vice 1st Lieut. W. P. Upshur, relieved.

First Lieut. W. P. Upshur granted leave for one month from and including June 17, 1910.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to headquarters, U.S.M.C., preliminary to orders to recruiting duty in New Hampshire.

Second Lieut. R. F. Ludlow report to president marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1910.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams qualified for promotion; granted leave for twenty days from date of acceptance.

First Lieut. C. J. E. Guggenheim granted fifteen days' leave, with permission to visit Venezuela.

JUNE 7.—First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson granted leave for one month and fifteen days from June 8, 1910.

JUNE 8.—First Lieut. T. D. Barber appointed judge advocate of a G.C.M. at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., vice 1st Lieut. W. T. Hoadley, relieved.

First Lieut. E. P. Fortson appointed a member of a G.C.M. at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., vice 2d Lieut. F. R. Hoyt, relieved.

JUNE 9.—Capt. F. L. Bradman detached headquarters; to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston.

Capt. William Brackett detached headquarters, Recruiting District of Illinois; to headquarters, Washington.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan detached headquarters; to recruiting duty, Chicago, relieving Capt. William Brackett.

First Lieut. F. D. Kilgore granted an extension of leave for ten days.

First Lieut. G. M. Kincaid to Washington, June 13, for examination preliminary to promotion.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller to Washington, June 21, for examination preliminary to promotion.

First Lieut. W. C. Powers, Jr., detached marine barracks, Washington; to marine barracks, New York.

G.O. 58, MAY 28, 1910, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Par. 1, G.O. No. 32, headquarters, U.S.M.C., May 12, 1909, which paragraph enumerates the posts and stations coming within the jurisdiction of the assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., New York, N.Y., and which was amended by G.O. Nos. 37, 49

and 50, headquarters, U.S.M.C., July 29, 1909, Feb. 14, 1910, and March 7, 1910, respectively, is further amended by adding the following station:

Recruiting District of Kansas City (with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.)

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

G.O. 59, JUNE 2, 1910, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

1. Empty shells from gallery and range use, shortly after being used, will be boiled in a solution of one (1) pound of caustic soda to twenty (20) gallons of water, for about one-half (½) hour, thoroughly dried, and retained; metal from bullets used in gallery practice will be collected and retained; and both metal and shells will be preserved for further use in the manufacture of gallery ammunition.

2. When shells or metal, or both, have been collected in sufficient quantities, they will be packed in empty ammunition boxes and shipped to the Marine Corps depot of supplies, or to the marine barracks, from which gallery ammunition is procured. Such ammunition is manufactured at the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; at the marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; at the marine barracks, naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; and at the marine barracks, American Legion Guard, Peking, China.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

G.O. 60, JUNE 7, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. From and after the promulgation hereof, the calendar year shall, for purposes of instruction in the Marine Corps, be divided into period of theoretical instruction and a period of practical instruction.

#### Theoretical Instruction.

2. The period of theoretical instruction shall commence on the first of November, and shall continue until the first of April, of each year. During this period, all line officers of the Marine Corps below field rank shall constitute, at each post, a class for instruction, which class shall assemble for recitation or lecture for a period of two hours, on each of two afternoons in every week, such afternoons to be designated by the commanding officer, and to be other than Saturday, Sunday, or legal holidays.

3. If there be a field officer in addition to the commanding officer attached to the garrison, such field officer shall act as instructor under the direction of the commanding officer. If there be two or more field officers in addition to the commanding officer attached to the garrison, then the commanding officer shall designate the field officer best qualified for such service to act as instructor. If there be no field officer attached to the garrison, or none other than the commanding officer, then the latter shall himself act as instructor, unless there be in the garrison, available for detail, a captain duly qualified to act as instructor (and of such qualification the commanding officer shall first duly assure himself), in which event such captain may be detailed as instructor. At every post having more than one commissioned line officer carried on its strength and available for duty, the instruction herein outlined shall be regularly conducted.

4. The course of instruction shall comprehend the following, viz.:

(a) Instruction in Applied Tactics. In this connection, one problem will be assigned each week, the solution to be turned in by the student officer, neatly worked out in ink.

(b) Military Essays. In this connection, the instructor will assign for reading by the student a designated section of a standard military author, and will require the student to submit twice each month an essay on the section so assigned. Such essay shall be based upon the text, expressed in the student's own phraseology, and amplified by, or compared with, the opinions of other standard authors, or the student's own reflections on the subject.

(c) Essays and problems shall be marked not only on the basis of their merit from a military standpoint, but account shall also be taken, in arriving at such mark, of the neatness, sentence structure, phraseology, and correctness of the result turned in by the student.

(d) Instruction, in the form of recitations, on Field Service Regulations (first six weeks); Ordnance and Gunnery (second six weeks); Torpedoes and Tubes (fourth month); Military Law (fifth month).

5. During the term 1910-11, the following works will be used in the subjects indicated, viz. (a) Applied Tactics—Army Service School Textbook; (b) Essays—Military Operations and Maritime Preponderance, by Calwell; (c) Field Service Regulations—Government Publication of 1908; (d) Ordnance and Gunnery—Fitzam and Hart, and Bureau of Ordnance (U.S.N.) Pamphlets; (e) Torpedoes and Tubes—Bureau of Ordnance (U.S.N.) Pamphlet; (f) Military Law—Dudley's Military Law, and Forms of Procedure, U.S. Navy.

6. The periods of two hours on two days each week shall be used as recitation or lecture periods, study and preparation therefor being done at other times.

#### Practical Instruction.

7. The period of practical instruction shall commence on the first of April, and shall continue until the first of November, each year.

8. During this period, officers shall be instructed in: (a) Practical Field Exercises, including conducting patrols; (b) In trenching; (c) Knotting and splicing; (d) Putting up shelter tents; (e) Signaling with flag, heliograph and acetylene night signal lamps; (f) Target practice and estimating distance.

9. It is to be understood that the foregoing does not preclude the imparting of other and additional information, either theoretical or practical, but only indicates a minimum of instruction which shall be completed.

10. A monthly report of the foregoing instruction shall be submitted hereto by the instructor, through the commanding officer, which report shall indicate the mark attained in each subject, and the average mark for the month. All markings shall be made on a scale of "4." In the event that any officer shall attain a mark of less than "2.5" for any given month in any subject, the commanding officer will call upon such officer for such statement, if any, as he may desire to submit in that connection; will transmit such statement, together with his own recommendation in the premises, to the major general, commanding, and will give such failure due weight in the preparation of the Report of Fitness of the officer in question.

11. Regularly constituted schools of the Marine Corps having prescribed courses, and their respective personnel, are exempted from the provisions hereof.

12. In the tropics, the period of theoretical instruction shall extend from the first of May until the first of October, and the period of practical instruction from the first of October until the first of May, of each year.

13. Officers shall supply their own text-books for this instruction, and shall report in writing to their respective commanding officers, not later than one month prior to the date of commencement of the course each year, that such books have been secured by them.

14. Upon the conclusion of the course each year, the final essay of each officer shall, after having been marked by the instructor, be forwarded to the major general, commanding, for consideration at headquarters.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

G.O. 61, JUNE 7, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. It appearing that a custom has grown up among the enlisted personnel of adding hooks below the buttons on the undress uniform coat, commanding officers are enjoined to see that unauthorized additions are not made, and that where they have been made they be forthwith removed. Such coats are properly cut, in proportion to fit normal recruits, when the proper sizes are selected, and such sizes only should be issued.

2. The hair of all marines shall be worn short.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JUNE 3.—Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg granted twenty days' leave commencing upon the return to duty of Lieutenant Beedecker.

JUNE 4.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Urban Harvey granted thirty days' leave.

JUNE 6.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Acushnet.

JUNE 7.—Second Lieut. J. L. Ahern granted three months' leave.

JUNE 8.—Second Lieut. James Pine detached from the Pamlico and ordered to the Thotis.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to proceed to South Baffin, Md., on official business.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes ordered to report for duty on the Androscoggin on June 17.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. P. Kendall granted thirty days' leave commencing June 19.

JUNE 10.—Capt. S. B. Winram granted leave for four days from July 10.

Cutter Seacea, in addition to Androscoggin, has been assigned to Roosevelt reception.

A wireless from the revenue cutter Itasca, which sailed for Europe on a practice cruise June 7, reports all well.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton went aboard the revenue cutter Apache at Baltimore on June 5 for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

The cutter Yamacraw has resumed her station at Savannah after a season of overhauling and repairs at the Charleston Navy Yard.

The Mohawk has returned to Tompkinsville, N.Y., after overhauling at Wood's Hole.

The tour of the cutter Rush, which is enjoying the distinction of being a floating court for certain parts of Alaska, will last till well into July. Judge Cushman is the representative of the United States judiciary on board.

Before proceeding to Bay City, Mich., as inspector of the construction of the launch Vigilant, now being built at that place for the revenue cutter service, Lieut. L. C. Covell, who served during the past winter as executive officer of the Seminole, spent a short leave of absence in Washington last week.

When the American steamer Colorado, of New York, was found to be on fire, on May 23, by the commanding officer of the Forward at Key West, Fla., the cutter at once went to the assistance of the steamer, giving valuable aid in subduing the flames.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 7, 1910.

Saturday afternoon and evening the men on the U.S.S. Louisiana, under the able leadership of Lieut. Byron McCandless, gave an excellent minstrel performance for the benefit of those left destitute by the loss of the Nina. Every seat in the Colonial, Norfolk, was filled at the evening performance by Navy officers and their families and civilians. Among those occupying boxes were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Parker, Lieutenant Commanders McCauley and Bradshaw, Naval Constructor Watts, Midshipmen Brandt, Manock, Mayor James G. Riddick, of Norfolk; Mayor J. Davis Reed, of Portsmouth, and officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin; Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Virginia Gray, Miss Carolista Sandford, Lieutenant Smith, Midshipmen Reardon and Ducey.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin entertained on Friday at a luncheon, followed by a bowling party. Mrs. Allan Chantry chaperoned, and those present were Misses Jean Cooke, Mary Galt, Mabel Hemingway, Bebbie and Helen Crosby, La Luce Nichols, Paymasters Foxwell and Van Patten, Drs. Mears and Jenkins and Lieutenant Bogan. Mrs. Charles Tunstall entertained at cards Tuesday, complimentary to Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, Mrs. Charles Bevan and Mrs. C. B. Johnston. Mrs. Carey P. Weston entertained at luncheon on Thursday at the Country Club, in honor of Mrs. Dillingham. Lieut. Joseph K. Taussig entertained on Friday evening on board the U.S.S. Virginia at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman Cotten, Misses Emily and Louisa Johnston, Miss Katharine Dickson, Misses Carrie and Ena Voight, Mr. Preston Cotten, Chaplain Stevenson, Lieutenants Wood and Kehl, Ensign Gaddis and Paymr. H. H. Balthus.

Mrs. John T. Bowers entertained Monday afternoon at a tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Green, of Annapolis.

Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and little daughter are visiting Mrs. George Rose in Gloucester county. Lieut. and Mrs. Farmer Morrison returned Saturday from Annapolis, where they attended the graduation exercises. Midship. Robert Gatewood, of this year's class, is a brother of Mrs. Morrison.

Col. J. C. Phillips, who commanded the 13th Virginia Regiment in the Civil War and burned the town of Hampton on under orders from General Magruder, died in Hampton on June 7.

Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, who has been visiting Mrs. Floyd Hughes in York street, returned Sunday to Washington. Mrs. T. J. Carter and Miss Carter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Parker, at the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Neal have taken Mr. and Mrs. John R. Urquhart's apartment at the York for the summer. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John H. Read, Jr., at Fort Keogh, Mont. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine is visiting her brother, Mr. O. Emmerson Smith, at Woodstock-on-the-Piankanki. Capt. and Mrs. Albert Winterhalter, who have been at the Lynnhaven, left Tuesday for a trip North. Among the historic tombstones being restored by the Daughters of the Revolution in old St. Paul's churchyard, Norfolk, is one to Midshipman Dubois and Cushing, both of the Congress. At the first fire Cushing was shot dead. The unfortunate young officer was the nephew of Judge Cushing, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1789 until his death in 1810. The U.S. frigate Congress, thirty-eight guns, Captain Sever, when a few days out from land, encountered a strong gale which carried away her masts and bowsprit, necessitating her being taken to the Norfolk shipyard for repairs, and the midshipmen took the opportunity to settle a difficulty between themselves by resorting to the "Code of Honor."

#### WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., June 5, 1910.

Mrs. Frederic D. Evans and Mrs. John K. Miller were hostesses this week to a number of society matrons devoted to the games of bridge and five hundred, at the home of Mrs. Miller. After delicious refreshments very handsome pictures were given as prizes, brought from the Orient by the hostesses. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster were hosts Wednesday at a card party complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Frederic D. Evans, who had been on June 15 for their new station at Columbus Barracks, O. The prizes were awarded in a very original manner, by having each guest draw a walnut and upon opening the same Mrs. Edwin T. Cole won the high score, and Major Henry Kirby drew the consolation prize. At the close of the evening delicious menu was enjoyed by Major and Mrs. Henry Kirby, Capt. and Mrs. Frederic D. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin T. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. James G. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. George Gordon Bartlett, Miss Harriet Jean Oliver, Miss Ruth Oliver, Capt. Clarence L. Cole, Lieut.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 9, 1910.

## THE SUMMER CRUISE.

The full brigade of midshipmen embarked Saturday morning on the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, comprising the summer practice fleet, for the first cruise which the midshipmen have taken in foreign waters since 1898. It is the first cruise taken in modern fighting ships and will carry a far larger number of midshipmen than have ever taken such a trip before.

The itinerary includes Plymouth, England; Marseilles, France; Gibraltar, Madeira and the Azores. The fleet will leave on Monday, its first stop at Hampton Roads, departing thence on Friday next. The next harbor reached will be Plymouth, about June 23, to stay until June 30, and it is expected the midshipmen will be allowed a leave of three days for a trip to London. The midshipmen have been invited to dinner by the Lord Mayor, but it is not settled whether they will go to London in detachments or in a body.

From Plymouth, the route will be to Marseilles, then to Gibraltar for a stop of three days. On July 23, the homeward trip will begin, and about July 26 a stop will be made at Madeira. Leaving Aug. 2, Horta, in the Azores, will be reached about Aug. 5 and left Aug. 12. The only stop after that will be at Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent River, seventy miles below Annapolis. It is expected that the fleet will reach Annapolis on Aug. 28 or 29, and the midshipmen will go on a month's leave within one day.

The fleet will be commanded by Capt. George R. Clark, commandant of midshipmen. His aid will be Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. The ranking officers are: Iowa (flagship), in command, Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard; executive, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins; navigator, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Hinds. Indiana, in command, Comdr. E. H. Durrell; executive, Lieut. Comdr. M. E. French; navigator, Lieut. W. G. Briggs. Massachusetts, in command, Comdr. C. B. Brittain; executive, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock; navigator, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessep.

The initiative of the plan for a cruise so unusual and important came from Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superintendent of the Academy. There can be no doubt that the five hundred odd midshipmen will return from this notable cruise better qualified to become officers in the Navy, and notwithstanding the hard work, with memories which will be pleasant ones to the end of their lives.

The embarkation began at 9:30 Saturday morning, most of the midshipmen being conveyed to the ships on the Standish, and others by launches. One midshipman caused a diversion by falling overboard, but got back without difficulty. All were aboard by eleven. The classes are divided equally among the vessels, the total number on each being about 175.

## FAREWELL BALL.

The ballroom at the Naval Academy was most beautiful at the farewell ball given the class of 1910 by the class of 1911. To Midshipman Frank Edwin Preston Uberroth, chairman of the ball committee, the credit for its loveliness is chiefly due. With his aid the armory was changed into fairyland. From the nearly one hundred arches that span the building hundreds of electric lights shed their glow over the 80,000 square feet of floor space, and there were festoons of red and green electric lights and a score or more of arc lights. Facing the entrance at the rear of the armory, in large letters of electric lights, were the words, "Farewell to 1910," above which was a sunburst of electric lights in red and gold, representing the setting sun, and above the entrance "1911" with the sunburst of the rising sun. Festoons of pink and green bunting, intermingled with white, were draped in graceful folds around and underneath the gallery. Each arc light was shaded with green and ornamented with green vines and pink roses. Under the galleries were booths of green lattice work, over each a letter in electric lights, presumably to indicate the last name of those who sat within as chaperones.

The Naval Academy band furnished the music, and there were twenty-eight numbers on the program, the fourteenth of which was "Ready About," by Professor Zimmerman, dedicated to the graduating class. At the dance the floor was cleared of all but the graduates and their friends. The seventeenth dance was "Stand By," by Zimmerman, dedicated to the class of 1911, and again the floor was cleared for the members of this class and their friends. The dancers were received by Midshipman Thomas S. King, president of 1911, and Mrs. George R. Clark, wife of the commandant of midshipmen.

## RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following are the principal items in the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, framed for submission to Congress:

Acquisition by the Government of the two blocks of city property contiguous to the Academy grounds, which was included in the original plans of rebuilding, and an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a new bridge across College Creek, connecting with the Naval Hospital grounds, the Marine Barracks and naval cemetery. It is estimated that half a million dollars would be needed to meet this, and it is understood that the ground would be used for the erection of additional residences for officers, as a number assigned to duty at the Academy are now compelled to seek quarters in Annapolis.

The board is strong in its endorsement of the bill providing for the commissioning of midshipmen as ensigns immediately upon graduation. Other recommendations include: Improved sewerage for Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's dormitory, and an underground conduit system for all wires. Recommendation for legislation providing that the board or its subcommittees visit the Academy oftenest than at present. It is felt that the coming of the board during the regular term, while everything is in working order, would furnish a better insight into conditions than a visit once a year, as at present, when the institution is closing the year's work.

## STANDING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

An excellent showing was made by the midshipmen at the Naval Academy in the annual examinations. This year a total of 53 out of 817 midshipmen at the Academy on Jan. 1 last were found disqualified, but the average of those who failed was sufficiently good for nearly all to be re-examined, while only four were elected to be dropped. These are E. L. Webb and D. P. Heath, of the first class, and C. S. Ritchel and R. S. Wyman, of the fourth class, whose resignations were called for and accepted. Webb's and Heath's to take effect after receiving their diplomas. Last year 95 out of slightly over 800, or about twelve per cent, of the midshipmen were found disqualified. The deficient midshipmen at the recent examination are:

First class (to be re-examined July 15): C. E. Battle, H. A. Flanigan, T. A. Nicholson, H. O. Roach. Continued on account of illness: C. C. W. Mailley, E. S. Smith; the latter will take the annual examination in September. To be re-examined physically in September: S. W. King, R. W. Clark, W. V. Combs, Harold Smith, C. A. Northcutt; these received their diplomas on Friday.

Those deficient in the three other classes are as follows:

Second class: H. T. Bartlett, R. M. Doyle, Jr., V. P. Erwin, D. C. Godwin, H. S. Kepp, L. Lambertson, G. D. Murray, C. Ridgely.

Third class: E. H. Barber, J. J. Brown, G. C. Hitchcock, L. H. Lewis, W. C. MacCrone, C. K. Osborne, R. W. Spencer, J. Wilbur.

Fourth class: C. L. Austin, H. W. Bauch, A. W. Knott, R. A. Preas, J. M. Rogers.

The following are to be continued for further consideration on account of illness: Second class, E. F. Dickinson, M. M. Fenner, M. W. Larimer, H. E. Rehm; third class, A. S. Walton; fourth class, W. H. Allen, Jr., A. H. Donahue.

Following to take delayed examination in September, 1910, on account of illness: Second class, M. K. Goodridge, J. H. Holt, Jr.; fourth class, J. L. Mayer, G. G. Reiniger.

To be turned back because of deficiency: Third class, A. Pendleton.

To be dropped: Fourth class, C. S. Ritchel, R. S. Wyman.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Midshipman A. K. Schanze, of the class of 1908, who failed physically on the recent examination for promotion to ensign.

## NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

Though the Naval Academy lost the annual baseball game to the Military Academy, this has by no means settled adversely the experiment of graduate coaching. It is admitted the best of baseball was played by the two teams; both fielded splendidly, and the Navy lost through weakness at the bat. There is a strong probability that graduate coaching will be continued next season, and that Lieut. David A. Weaver, who was head coach this year, will be asked to assume the same position. There was absolutely no professional help in the coaching this year, Lieutenant Weaver's assistants being Lieutenant Sayles and Ensigns Needham and Spofford. The team has lost three regular players by graduation—Gilliam, shortstop; Battle, center field, and Mets, left field. Meade and Lanphier, of the pitching staff, have also graduated, but Anderson, the main reliance on the slab, is still in the Academy, as are Wakeman and Seibert, two promising youngsters. Vincent P. Erwin has been elected captain for next season. He plays second base, and is a brother of "Red" Erwin, who gained great reputation as a football player at West Point some years ago.

The official football schedule of the Naval Academy team for the coming season is: Oct. 1, St. John's; Oct. 8, Rutgers; Oct. 15, Villanova; Oct. 22, University of Virginia; Oct. 29, Western Reserve; Nov. 5, Lehigh; Nov. 12, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 19, University of the City of New York; Nov. 26, U.S. Military Academy. All games will be played at Annapolis, except the contest against the Military Academy, which will be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Lieut. F. D. Berrien will be head coach, and H. M. Wheaton, of Yale, will be the only salaried assistant. The Navy coaches who will probably assist are Ensigns Douglass L. Howard and Jonas Ingram and Midshipman A. H. Douglas.

Midshipman G. A. Smith, '11, has been elected as "yell master" for next year's athletics. He succeeds Midshipman E. W. Spencer, '10. The classpin of 1913 is just out. It is very pretty and represents a capstan resting on an anchor, with a chain about the center. Behind the capstan are two torpedoes, and above all is the spread eagle and Neptune's trident.

It has been mooted to have a stadium at three different points in the Naval Academy to accommodate the large and growing numbers of spectators of the Naval Academy games. The points suggested are at the baseball field in the new addition, one in front of Bancroft Hall, where the future football games will take place, and one at the track meet.

At a business meeting of the "Masqueraders," the dramatic organization of midshipmen, held Wednesday night, the following officers for next year were elected: Midshipman Vincent Meyer, '11, stage manager and director; Midshipman H. Dodd, '12, assistant manager; Midshipman L. B. Green, '11, business manager; Midshipman R. S. Field, '11, business manager of the minstrels.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., has reported for duty. He succeeds Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Hines as head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Capt. Norton E. Smith, U.S.A., who was struck in the eye by a foul ball during the Army-Navy game here on May 28, was discharged on Monday from the naval hospital here, where he has been under treatment since the accident. The eye is still painful, but there is no danger of a loss of sight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carlton R. Kear, U.S.N., who have been at Carvel Hall, have taken up their residence on Martin street.

Among candidates for admission now here preparing for examination is Henry A. Crandell, a seaman on the U.S.S. Hartford. He attends school in his sailor uniform. He was appointed by Congressman J. C. Floyd, of Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Carey, of Baltimore, have been visiting their son, Midshipman Lee Carey. Mrs. Mason, widow of Gen. John S. Mason, U.S.A., is visiting her grandson, Mr. Ensigns Wagaman. State Treasurer Seed, of Alabama, was here to witness the graduation of his son, Midshipman W. B. Seed, Jr. Ensign M. A. Leahy, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Connecticut, has been visiting friends here. Midshipman Wilkinson, the honor man of 1909, was here for June week.

Mrs. Hoskins, of Philadelphia, widow of Captain Hoskins, U.S.N., was here for June week. Prof. Henri Marion, of the Department of Modern Languages, has gone to New York to sail for Europe to spend the summer, principally in Paris and London.

The funeral of Capt. John A. Norris, U.S.N., retired, who died at his residence on King George street Thursday, took place Saturday, the services being conducted by Chaplain Henry H. Clark, of the Naval Academy. Burial was in the Naval Cemetery. The pallbearers were Rear Admiral Harry G. Knox, Commodore Theodoric Porter and Capt. Thomas Nelson, all retired officers of the Navy residing in Annapolis; Prof. Stimson J. Brown and Charles H. M. Paul, of the Naval Academy, and Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, M.C. Captain Norris was a native of Meadville, Pa. He was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1869, and was advanced for meritorious service at the battle of Manila.

The artesian well, recently commenced by the J. H. K. Shanahan Company, of Easton, Md., at the Naval Academy, has been finished. The well reached a depth of 602 feet, the whole work being done in three weeks. A stream of fine water, slightly touched with iron, about sixty degrees in temperature and very palatable, was struck, which gives fifty gallons a minute, and can be pumped to 450 gallons in the same period.

Six new buildings are being erected at the Naval Academy Hospital Grounds, on the Government Farm, where a new naval settlement is gradually growing up. The six new houses make nine in one center, and, in addition, there are the fine quarters of the Marine Guard, three residences for its officers, a dwelling for the keeper of the grounds, a gardener's house and a large stable; with massive "Porter's Folly," the abandoned hospital, now used as a storehouse.

When the Academy authorities take possession of the latest purchases here, two farms on the north side of the Severn adjoining the rifle range, inclusive of the Naval Academy the Government will own seven hundred acres of land in and adjacent to Annapolis.

The Academy authorities will begin next week the work of constructing a thousand-yard rifle range on the north side of the Severn. Heretofore the range could only get the distance by the favor of neighboring owners allowing the use of a part of their lands. By the acquisition of the farm of Theodore Corner the range will now be entirely the property of the United States. A butt 500 feet long, 30 high and 50 broad will be erected at once.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 9, 1910.

A new rifle range is to be constructed at West Point, which will fill a long-felt want. It will be constructed on land to the west of the cemetery, with the mountain as a natural bullet stop, and will be superior and safer than the old range in every respect. In shooting on the present range at the longer distances the bullets have to be fired across the West Shore Railroad tracks, the targets being on one side of the track and the firing point on the other, a very dangerous system at its best.

The cadets defeated Bucknell in a game of baseball at West Point, June 4, by a score of 7 to 5. Bucknell's errors and wild throwing in the first inning gave the cadets a start with four runs. Hyatt pitched a good game, and for seven innings the visitors were unable to get a man home, although several reached third. In the eighth and ninth Bucknell had a batting rally, hitting Hyatt four times in each inning, and, combined with three errors by the cadets, they scored five runs in the final two innings. Beside pitching a fine game Hyatt fielded his position finely and made six assists. Northrup, for the Bucknell team, kept the soldiers' hits scattered and struck out ten men. The West Point nine: Lyman, c.; Anderson, r.f.; Whiteside, 3b.; Harrison, 2b.; Cook, 1b.; Surles, l.f.; Schneider, s.s.; Ulloa, c.f.; Hyatt, p.

The following is a list of members of the graduating class of 1910 at the U.S. Military Academy who are the sons of officers of the Army or Navy:

Aleshire, Joseph P., Army; Barnett, Chester P., Army;

Connolly, Donald H., Army; Curtis, LeGrand B., Army; Dunn, R., Navy; Garlington, Cray, Army; Edwards, Allen B., Army; Heard, Jack W., Army; Jones, Ivens, Army; Kalloch, Parker C., Jr., Navy; Moore, Walter, Navy; Muir, James I., Army; Richards, Willard E., Army; Strong, Frederick S., Jr., Army; Torrey, Daniel H., Army; Waterman, John J., Army; Wildrick, Meade, Army.

Cadets of the second class at the U.S. Military Academy whose parents are officers of the Army or Navy:

Blunt, Wilfrid M., Army; Byrne, Charles L., Army; Cowles, David H., Army; Foster, Sidney H., Army; Hatch, John E., Army; Larned, William E., Army; Lockwood, Benjamin C., Jr., Army; Nance, Curtis H., Army; Simpson, Bethel W., Army; Van Horn, Frank L., Army.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 7, 1910.

The Tuesday Euchre Club met at Mrs. Butler's; prizes were won by Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle. Tuesday, May 31, was the third anniversary of the 6th Field Artillery as a regiment. The officers had a magnificent banquet, and every battery had a fine dinner and a smoker afterward. The speeches made by the officers and the non-commissioned officers showed the great esprit in the regiment. Artillery Hall, where the officers' banquet was held, was exquisitely decorated. Telegrams were received and read, wishing all kinds of success to the regiment, from Colonel Macomb, Lieutenants Wood and Palmer.

On Decoration Day the Cavalry and Artillery marched out to the post cemetery, each man carrying a bouquet of flowers. After Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read the men broke ranks and decorated the graves. The Artillery band played some exquisite selections. The national salute was fired and taps sounded. A large crowd from the post, Junction City and the surrounding country was present, and all agreed it was one of the most beautiful and impressive ceremonies they had ever witnessed.

Tuesday evening quite a number of dinners were given by the Artillery ladies, as the officers were at the banquet. Mrs. Danford had as her guests Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Captain Arnold and Lieutenant Quekemeyer; Mrs. Sloan entertained Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr; Mrs. de Russy Hoyle had her two sisters-in-law, Miss Fanny and Margaret Hoyle; Mrs. Browne had as her guests Mrs. Cassells and Mrs. Hill. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Herr gave a dinner to Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Short. The Bridge Club met at Colonel Guiffoyle's; prizes were won by Mrs. Craig and Dr. Freeman. Lieut. and Mrs. Browne gave a dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieut. and Mrs. Miller.

On Thursday afternoon about ninety officers from the Artillery Militia encampment came to make their official call on Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, who received them in his delightful way and made some very appropriate remarks, in which he welcomed them to the post and offered them every assistance in instructing them in their work.

Mrs. Bester, mother of Mrs. Pennell, left for her home in Seattle, Wash., after several months' visit here.

Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., now doing duty with the Mounted Service School at this post, while on a twenty-four hour leave, sent a telegram to Brig. Gen. F. K. Ward requesting a three days' extension of leave, as he had married! As Mrs. Lloyd and her sister-in-law, Miss Lloyd, had left that day at noon, the latter to go to Europe for the summer, knowing of the Lieutenant's attention to the young lady for some time before, and hearing that he had accompanied them as far as Kansas City, it was easy to guess the young lady. Upon their return they will occupy quarters in Carr Hall, where the married school officers live.

Battery B, 6th Field Art., have won every ball game they have played thus far.

Mrs. Cassells gave a hearty party Friday afternoon. Those winning prizes were Mrs. McMahan, Mrs. de R. Hoyle, Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. Paine. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Craig entertained Col. and Mrs. Hoyle at dinner. Mrs. Hunter gave a bridge party of two tables; those winning prizes were Mrs. E. D. Hoyle and Mrs. Roberts. Saturday evening Miss Hoyle entertained with a hop supper.

Saturday afternoon the 6th Artillery and 7th Cavalry had a polo game, the score being seven and a half to one and three-fourths, in favor of the Artillery.

Lieut. and Mrs. de R. Hoyle gave a delightful dinner to Lieutenants Parker, Sands, Pennell and Loving, all classmates at West Point of Lieutenant Hoyle's. Saturday quite a number of officers went from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, some to play baseball, golf and tennis. Those officers taking part in the different events were Colonel Guiffoyle, Major March, Captain Whitman, Lieutenants Danford, Lahm, Howard, Gibson, Cubbison, Winfree, Rumbough, Downer and Nicholson; sad to relate Leavenworth officers beat in all the events. After several dinners given to the guests a beautiful ball was given in Pope Hall.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 2, 1910.

Miss Brownie Norman entertained twenty-four high school friends at her birthday party Saturday evening at six tables of progressive games.

On Memorial Day the graves in the post cemetery were decorated under the direction of Chaplain Lutz, 8th Inf. The 1st Battalion, 8th Inf., and band, under command of Major W. K. Wright, participated in the parade to Monterey cemetery. The U.S.S. Marblehead, recently assigned as a training and cruise ship for the California Naval Militia, steamed into Monterey Bay Sunday and participated in the memorial exercises under the auspices of the Monterey G.A.R. posts, observing the customs of strewing flowers upon the water from the sides of the ship. The torpedo boat Perry also remained over Decoration Day to take part in the ceremonies.

An auto party of garrison anglers, Captain Sargent, Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Captain Cranston and Captain Dolph, fished in the streams in the Carmel Valley and returned with lariat baskets of trout. Major G. W. McIver returned yesterday from a short leave spent in Washington, D.C., following duty at the target reservation at Sparta, Wis. Major and Mrs. McIver left the day following for the Yosemite Valley to spend the next four weeks. Miss Jean Knudsen, who has been a student at Menlo Park Convent, returned this week to spend the summer vacation with her father, Capt. F. L. Knudsen.

The eight days' encampment in June of the state Militia officers at this post, under command of Col. R. L. Bullard, will be filled with active and technical instruction.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner, of Fort Wingate, N.M., who are at Del Monte, were guests of Mrs. J. J. Moller at the hop Friday evening. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Dr. and Miss Bowman took the seventeen-mile drive Sunday afternoon.

Co. E, 8th Inf., won their sixth cup in athletic contests, which was presented to them at parade Friday by Col. C. W. Mason, and received by Capt. William Reed, in behalf of the company.

Rear Admiral Triley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Triley have reopened their country home at Pacific Grove and were guests at the hop Friday. Mrs. W. K. Wright and several other post ladies attended ladies' day at the Army and Navy Club in San Francisco this week.

The marksmen test for Companies I, K, L and M, 8th Inf., and Co. L, 9th Inf., took place on the range this week; conditions are much more stringent than heretofore and only seventeen men qualified.

Lieutenant Dravo is back from a short leave spent with his father in San Francisco. Dr. and Miss Bowman entertained with a bridge party Tuesday; the prizes were awarded

to Mrs. Casaday, Miss Thomas, Miss Creary, Lieutenant Brinkhoff, Dr. Casaday and Lieutenant Twyman. Miss Bowman was assisted in serving dainty refreshments by Mrs. Twyman and Miss Jessie Bowman.

Pvt. Garry Wilcock, 8th Inf., appeared before the superior court this week for trial for shooting a fisherman in self-defense, in Monterey on April 8. His attorneys, who were employed throughout the collection taken up in the post by officers and men, are confident of an acquittal, as the evidence is all in Private Wilcock's favor.

Mrs. J. J. Moller, of this garrison, was made the motif of a pleasure party to the big trees at Santa Cruz Saturday. The hosts, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner, from Fort Wingate, entertained a number of friends among California's big giants. Dr. G. H. Casaday returned this week, accompanied by Mrs. Casaday and children, from Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. J. C. Walker's continued illness and relapse has caused her husband and friends much concern; she will be at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco for some time, it is feared. Mrs. W. H. Johnson entertained the members of the Garrison Five Hundred Club Thursday afternoon.

The 2d Battalion completed their target season at Del Monte Heights Thursday, nearly the whole battalion making eighty per cent.

Joseph Foley, Troop C, 5th Cav., champion high jumper of the Army, and proud possessor of three gold medals, with a record of 5 ft. 11 ins., made at Malabang, P.L., is attending the School of Musketry here. Pvt. C. F. Hetherington, Co. K, 30th Inf., who was accidentally shot while he slept on the target range on May 18, died on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Gracie were hosts at dinner Monday, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown. Word was received by Mrs. F. H. Kalde of the death of her father, Mr. Evenson, on June 1, at Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Edith Pickering's solo contributed to Friday evening's pleasure at the organ recital in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pacific Grove. Capt. G. H. McMaster was host at dinner at Del Monte Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff and Miss Thomas.

The dance given in the hop room Friday evening was in honor of the visiting Navy officers in the harbor. The 8th Infantry band furnished music, and among the dancers were Lieut. Frank McCammon, in command of the torpedo boat Paul Jones; Lieut. E. A. Swanson, in command of the Preble; Lieut. W. T. Lightle, in command of the Stewart; Ensign T. A. Symington, in command of the Perry; Ensigns C. A. Woodruff, C. L. Wright, H. G. Shonard, F. A. Vossler, E. R. Leonard, Mids. K. H. Donavin, F. T. Berry and H. G. Donald. Mrs. Moller was the guest of honor at dinner Saturday at Del Monte given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner. Lieut. S. W. Widdifield was host at a jolly smoker Tuesday to celebrate his thirty-seventh birthday. Among those present were Major W. K. Wright, Captains Price, Gracie, Sargent, W. O. Johnson, Ripley, Norman, Drs. Casaday and Lowe, Lieutenants Dravo, Davis, Kalde, Minnigerode, L. T. Baker and Jones. Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Miss Creary and Mrs. Kalde entertained at cards this week and Mrs. Traber Norman was prize-winner at all three parties.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 3, 1910.

A unique and pretty luncheon was that at which Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd entertained last week for Mrs. F. B. Gatewood, her house guest. It was essentially a cherry luncheon, with branches of cherry trees and ripe fruit, cherries in the courses, cherries on the grapefruit and gracing individual cherry pies. Covers were laid for Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Newt B. Hall, Mrs. R. Duncan Gatewood, Mrs. Caldwell Turner, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Miss Nine Blow, Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. William A. Glassford, Mrs. John B. Frazier and the hostess.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo have taken a house at 438 York street in Vallejo, but are at present enjoying a visit of ten days to the Yosemite Valley. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher are also visiting in the Yosemite, while Rear Admiral and Mrs. Giles B. Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham returned from the Valley on Friday, after a delightful stay. They also made a trip to the Big Trees at Wawona, spending a night there.

At St. Peter's Chapel on Sunday Catherine Josephine Frazier, infant daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Frazier, was christened by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, retired. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons stood as proxies for the godparents, who are in the East. The little daughter of Civil Eng'r. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Anna Elizabeth, was also christened on Sunday, Chaplain Frazier officiating.

Mrs. Mary Turner and her niece, Miss Ruth Haskell, a graduate of last week, returned Monday after a few days' visit to Verba Buena as guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton. Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end in the vicinity of St. Helena on a fishing trip, while Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. D. Gatewood were also away for the Memorial Day holiday. Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. T. Pearce recently returned from the Far East, having been at the St. Francis in San Francisco for several days. Mrs. Frederick Funston, accompanied by her children, has recently arrived in Oakland from Fort Leavenworth. She was an Oakland girl, and as General Funston was stationed at Fort Mason a few years ago, she has been able to keep up many of her girlhood friendships. She is to spend the summer at her country place at San Leandro, a suburb of Oakland. Mrs. Dudley W. Knox, who accompanied the remains of her father, the late Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, to Arlington Cemetery, has returned to Mare Island.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Huff were recent dinner hosts at Verba Buena, entertaining Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton, Condr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Surg. and Mrs. F. E. McCullough, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Austin and Paymr. Grey Skipwith. Mrs. Edward W. Eberle is expected to arrive at the Fairmont, San Francisco, this week. The Wheeling comes to Mare Island for ammunition before leaving on the long trip to the Atlantic coast, on which she is to be accompanied by the Petrel. Commander Eberle will command both vessels, and their itinerary includes stops at Unalaska, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Kerachi, Aden, Suez, Naples, Gibraltar, the Azores, and finally the Portsmouth Navy Yard. As it is understood they will stop at the Puget Sound yard before leaving. Mrs. Thomas R. Kurtz will leave Vallejo Saturday for that station. Lieutenant Kurtz is executive of the Petrel. Mrs. Stockton, mother of Mrs. Ernest F. Eckhardt, who has been visiting her from San Diego, has been ill at the Hogan Hospital in Vallejo, but is now quite recovered and has returned to her home.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., who recently returned from Hawaii, are at the Fairmont. Major Newt B. Hall, U.S.M.C., has assumed command of the marines at Verba Buena. Mrs. Hall and family, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Harrington, widow of the late Colonel Harrington, left to join him on Wednesday. Mrs. F. B. Gatewood left on Wednesday for Verba Buena to spend a week with Mrs. Milton. Mrs. Milton is entertaining at a large luncheon today, complimentary to Mrs. Osterhaus, and many of the ladies of the yard have gone down on the tug to attend. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., is spending a few days at the Palace in San Francisco, en route to Schofield Barracks.

Friends of Miss Dorothy Draper and Mds. Kirkwood H. Donavin are taking much interest in their approaching nuptials, which are to be quietly solemnized at Marina Park, San Rafael, the home of the bride, on Tuesday, the 7th. It is now intended to limit the guests to the relatives and most intimate friends. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Elsa Draper, whose fiancé, Mds. James Lawrence Kaufman, will be best man. Midan, Richmond K. Turner and Ernest L. Gunther will go from here to act as ushers.

Authority has been received at the yard to install the fire-control masts aboard the West Virginia and Maryland as soon as the necessary material arrives from the East. Recommendations for modifications to the bridges, bridge decks and quarters were also made, but not approved. The Department authorized some changes in the after-bridges of these two vessels, as well as the California, however. The latter vessel is to be completed by Aug. 10, the West Virginia and Maryland by Oct. 29. Twenty-five days' work is being done aboard

the Buffalo. The second and third divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla will not come here until after the completion of work on the cruisers. The submarines Grampus and Pike, with their tender, the Fortune, left yesterday for a trial spin in the vicinity of Sausalito.

A party of wireless workers, in charge of Wireless Expert George E. Hanscom, are to leave here July 1 for Sitka, Alaska, where about three months is to be spent in overhauling the station at that place. From Sitka the party will go to Cordova station, at Valdez, the Navy's station farthest north at present, established a couple of years ago. It has been working ever since with temporary instruments.

Arrangements are being made for the reception to the enlisted men of the fleet here by the city of Vallejo and the Merchants' Association on June 18. Mayor J. F. Chappell and President D. M. Fletcher yesterday received letters from Rear Admiral Osterhaus, accepting the invitation in behalf of the men and cordially approved the plan. A program of sports will be held, Vallejo offering appropriate prizes, and an elaborate luncheon will be served.

#### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Ancon, Panama, Canal Zone, May 30, 1910.

A formal reception in honor of Judge Thatcher, the new Governor of the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Thatcher, was given by the Tivoli Dance Club at the Tivoli hotel on Friday evening, May 27, followed by dancing and supper. Among those present were Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips, Acting Chief Sanitary Officer in the absence of Colonel Gorgas; Mrs. Phillips; Surg. W. H. Bell, of the Navy, superintendent of the hospital at Colon; Mrs. Bell and their guest, Miss Durey; Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, superintendent of Ancon Hospital; Mrs. Mason; Major R. E. Noble, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Noble.

#### CANAL ZONE SANITATION.

Little is known in the States of the work which has made this great enterprise possible, viz., the ceaseless, untiring efforts of the Department of Sanitation, which have been rewarded by the transformation of the Isthmus from a fever-ridden section, one of the most unhealthy quarters of the globe, into a veritable garden spot, whence the deadly mosquito has been banished. The health record here will bear favorable comparison with that of hitherto more favored locations, a fact of which the Department of Sanitation may well be proud.

This work was begun in 1904, and ever since the Department of Sanitation has been in charge of Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, who is now in the States with his family, enjoying a brief leave. His duties were being discharged by Col. W. C. Phillips, Med. Corps. The hospital at Ancon, situated in the most beautiful portion of the Isthmus, has been in charge of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, for the past year. Gratifying results have already been obtained and the work of the hospital is becoming better known; patients are coming in from points in South and Central America to obtain its benefits. Non-employees who can afford to pay for treatment do so, but the needs of all are attended to, and none are turned away. Spanish, negro and white wards are provided, and suitable diet is furnished likewise for men, women and children separately. Connected with Ancon Hospital are thirty-one doctors, eighty-nine female nurses, nine male nurses, 121 attendants and twenty maids; five ambulances are in constant use, two on duty all the time at the gate and three subject to call. There are rubber-tired ambulances for women and a special kind for contagious diseases.

Tuberculosis patients are given special attention in separate wards, and insane patients are given devoted care. Cows and poultry supply the needs of the hospital, thereby greatly reducing previous expenditure for milk and eggs. A steam laundry does the work of the hospital, and in addition adds to its revenues by supplying the needs of patrons outside.

On the island of Taboga, which may be seen from the sea wall at Panama, is a sanitarium for convalescents. Here the patients spend the time necessary for complete recuperation. A laboratory is maintained, not alone for the work of the hospital, but the charge of all the water supplies of the Canal Zone is entrusted to Ancon Hospital. The chemical department, beside medical work, examines materials used in construction on the Canal Zone.

For those who pass beyond the most expert medical skill a cemetery is provided, where they are given Christian burial. Under the present superintendent the condition of the cemetery has been much improved, walks have been laid out and flowers and trees planted. There are two chapels connected with the hospital; the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholics are supplied by a Spanish priest, Father Quijano; the Roman Catholic chapel is situated halfway up the hill, a short distance from the hospital. At the entrance to the grounds is the Protestant chapel, where Archdeacon Bryan, the chaplain, conducts services morning and evening on Sundays and twice during the week. Here, also, on Sunday afternoons an undenominational service is conducted by Chaplain Nellis. In this little chapel, as has been already noted, there was unveiled on May 8 a memorial window to all who lost their lives during the construction of the Panama Canal. On the executive committee of the church are the following: Ven. Archdeacon Bryan, resident chaplain; Col. W. C. Gorgas, M.C., U.S.A.; Hon. H. A. Gudger, Hon. S. E. Blackburn, Dr. Fleetwood Gruvet; Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Major Robert E. Noble, M.C., U.S.A.; Mr. B. F. Fearon and Mr. George Ford.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 8, 1910.

Mrs. George F. Adams gave a most beautiful bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin hotel last Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray and her daughter, Carolyn. One of the features of the occasion was a large birthday cake, brought in by two men and cut by Mrs. Murray. Those asked to play bridge were Mesdames Townsley, Coe, Hayden, Davis, Carter, Hall, Hope, Clark, Johnson, Mack, Hawes, Knox, Berry, Kimberly, Bradley, Barney, Dengler, Lincoln, Baker, Coward, Williams, Taylor, Cocheu, Rorebeck, Schmelz, Fence, Perry, Hopkins, Hase, Nugent, Steger, McCammon, Page, and Misses Rowland and Fulton. Others asked in for luncheon were Mesdames Heiner, Smith, Hamilton, Gulick, Bunker, Winston and Mathews. On Thursday evening Mrs. W. B. Taylor had two tables of bridge for Mesdames Hopkins, Dengler, McKell, Hase, Johnson, McCammon, Hawes and Miss Rowland. At noon on Friday Mrs. John W. Gulick gave a luncheon, and those asked were Mesdames Nugent, Pence, Kimberly, Johnson, Coward, Wilson, Peterson, Dengler, Wheatley, Williams, Lull and Hinkle. Saturday morning Mrs. Thomas Knox, of the Soldiers' Home, gave one of the prettiest bridge luncheons of the season in honor of her house guest, Miss Gilmore, of Green Spring Valley, Md. Other guests were Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Schmelz, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hunter Booker and Mrs. Kimberly.

Miss Laura Lewis is home from Vassar, bringing with her Miss Butler, a classmate. Miss Marion Townsley returned from Washington on Monday. Miss Martha Bull, of Buffalo, is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Mr. Wheatley Lewis is home from the Boston School of Technology. Miss Owina Bailey, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope have as their guests Miss Tucker, of Lexington, Va., Miss Hughes, of Virginia Beach, Miss Gleaves, of Washington, and Miss Pendleton, of Lexington, Va. In their honor Lieut. and Mrs. Hope gave a picnic at the mortar batteries, a short way up the beach, and a very jolly and enjoyable affair it proved to be. Other guests were the Misses Kimberly, Lewis, Butler, Bull, Townsley, Bailey, Schmelz, Moorman, Nicholls, Lieutenants Call, Moore, Tilton, Price, Harrison, Heath, Dodd, Wallis, Gibson, Hardaway, Porter, Gardner and Captain Abbott.

Lieut. Julius Peterson's wife is visiting her parents at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Barney this week, Mrs. W. P. Pence and Miss Gilmore winning the prizes. Major Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney last week. Miss

Hyatt, of Kingston, N.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Mrs. James F. Howell has returned from Washington.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a tea in honor of Miss Carolyn Murray. Mrs. McCammon poured tea and Mrs. Harrison Hall served an ice. Miss Laura Lewis entertained at dinner Saturday evening for her guest, Miss Butler, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Misses Nathalie and Leonie Berry, Captains Hasbrouck and Prentiss, Lieutenants Gardner and Jordan and Dr. Reddy, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry entertained at dinner on the same evening for Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Murray, Capt. James F. Howell and Lieutenant Norion.

Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall left Tuesday to visit friends in Washington and Philadelphia. Mrs. Houston Eldredge is visiting relatives in New York. Lieutenants Jenison, Porter, Cecil and McCammon, formerly of the U.S. Naval Academy, left on Friday to attend the graduation exercises at Annapolis. Mrs. Arthur Murray and her daughter left Monday for Washington. Mrs. C. C. Carter gave an informal tea Tuesday afternoon for Miss Gilmore, of Green Spring Valley. Mrs. Francis Lincoln is home again after an enjoyable visit to her parents in Delaware. Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds left Sunday for a short visit to New York.

The U.S.S. Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, with the midshipmen on board, anchored in the Roads last evening. Much to the disappointment of the young people of the garrison, they have been allowed no shore leave up to this time. A large hop had been planned for them for to-night.

The advanced class in Artillery defense returned on Friday from a most interesting staff ride and battlefield visits. The class, with a field train, left Monroe on May 22 with the instructor, Capt. William P. Pence. The first battlefield visited and where they camped for several days was Yorktown; McClellan's route was followed, and all battlefields from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, near Richmond, were visited and each one discussed in full. The class rode about 200 miles in all.

Mrs. John C. Ohnstad and children left on Tuesday to spend the summer in St. Paul, Minn.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 4, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, accompanied by Col. J. L. Clem, spent a few days at Leon Springs reservation inspecting the water supply. During August from 5,000 to 6,000 Regulars and National Guard will be mobilized on the reservation, General Myer in command.

Mrs. H. L. Ripley entertained a few friends at five hundred, followed by a luncheon. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Schroeter, who have been visiting Mrs. Schroeter's mother, Mrs. Haesen, have returned to their station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Miss Octavia Bullis and Miss Edith Morgan entertained at a dance at the post gymnasium, at which the young set was present from the post and town. Miss Olive Berry was chosen hostess of the Post Girls' Card Club. Five hundred was the chosen game. Those present were Misses Elsa Budd, Greble, Girard, Morgan, Mary Terrell, Dorothy Terrell, Perry, Bell, Jones and Berry, Mesdames Taylor, Somerville, Jones, Payne, Morgan and Bristol. Major and Mrs. Beverly A. Read entertained at dinner in compliment to Mrs. E. E. Hopkins, of Hot Springs, Ark. Other guests were Mrs. Campbell, Miss Louise Morgan, Captains Harper and Bishop, Messrs. Leavel and Howard.

Mrs. Louise Girard and Miss Hummel will visit Mrs. Clinton Kearney for a few weeks in the City of Mexico. Mrs. Mills, who has been visiting her son at the post, leaves this week to visit friends in Wichita for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin leave to-morrow for a three months' tour in the East and Canada. Col. Lotus Niles and Lieut. Col. Chester H. Clark will be absent a few weeks. They will attend the graduating hop at West Point and will be present at their class of 1885 of West Point reunion, to be held in New York in June.

Mrs. Marion Gibbs entertained at the Gunter Hotel in celebration of her birthday with a beautiful and elaborate dinner, the appointments Japanese in every detail. Those present were Misses Greble, Morton, Elsa Budd and Girard, Colonel Niles, Captain Bishop, Lieutenant Halliday, Mr. Lemly, Mr. Lands and Mr. Hayes. Mrs. C. G. Starr is improving after her recent illness. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Starr will make a tour through Mexico before returning East for the summer.

The polo game at the post to-day was the last before the departure of the team for Kansas City.

The death of William Muth, sr., of 904 Grayson street, will be regretted by many. For ten years he was principal musician in the 1st Infantry band, U.S.A.

#### FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., June 7, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. McBride at Fort Constitution on Thursday; Lieutenant Wildrick is attending target practice at that post. The mine planter Gen. E. O. C. Ord, with Captain Dunn commanding, is at Fort Preble. Fort Williams is one of the few beautiful mainland stations of the Coast Artillery, and Colonel Warren P. Newcomb, who is in command, intends to enjoy the many attractive drives in and about Portland in his Packard touring car, which he has recently purchased. The scenery of Maine is unsurpassed, and the roads are fairly good for automobile.

Miss Frances Newcomb was thrown in jumping her horse while riding alone on Thursday morning, and it is quite marvelous that she only sustained a slight strain, from which she is hoping to recover in time to attend the West Point graduation. Mrs. Harold E. Cloke is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Gardner, of Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Starr will spend the summer months with her daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb made a flying trip to Boston on Wednesday, returning by automobile.

Captain Miller, Lieutenants Biscoe, Herman and Longino and Dr. Sherwood entertained very delightfully at the bachelor apartments on Thursday evening. Those present were Misses Marian and Mary Fletcher, Miss Crocker, Miss Edwards, Miss Winslow and Mrs. Larabee, of Portland; Lieutenant Gage, of Fort McKinley, and Captain Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, of Fort Williams, and Miss Aldrich, of New York. An elaborate supper was served late in the evening.

All of Sunday forenoon dense clouds of smoke arose from brush fires at Mountain View Park, and the wind blew the sparks so far that property owners became anxious lest their cottages might be consumed. They telephoned Colonel Newcomb for aid, and when fire call sounded at two o'clock it was not many moments before all the companies, under command of the officers, were on the spot and, with brush and brooms, waded into the thick of the fire and soon had it under control.

Col. and Mrs. Newcomb and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Zinn enjoyed a "shore dinner" at Pine Point on Monday evening, making the trip by automobile.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 8, 1910.

Mrs. Ben Lear, jr., left last Wednesday for her home in Breckinridge, Mo., to spend several months with her parents. Lieutenants Lear and Bowman left Thursday for Fort Ethan Allen to the "tryout" for the Cavalry rifle team. The Misses Garrard entertained a few guests on Wednesday evening very informally. Lieutenant Tate was an usher at the Stotsenburg-Mayo wedding in Washington last Wednesday, and Lieutenant Stewart was an usher the same day at the wedding of Miss Edson and Lieutenant McKie, C.A.C. Lieutenant Shepherd left Saturday for Old Point Comfort, where Mrs. Shepherd is spending the summer. Miss Lucy Garrard spent the week-end with friends at Barnesville, Md. Dr.

Williams returned from New York on Sunday, where he has been spending the last ten days with his father, who is seriously ill. Miss Williams will be away from the post until then, to keep house for her brother. Lieutenant Brabson left Monday on leave, part of which he will spend at his home in Tennessee.

Feld day was held here on Monday morning and the Artillery won the most points. The mounted events have been postponed until Friday, as an important general court stopped them on Monday.

Mrs. Treat spent most of last week in New York and returned the early part of this week. Capt. H. H. Baily, M.C., has received a pleasant order lately. He will have the detail as transport surgeon on the transport Kilpatrick, which is to sail for the Argentine Republic on June 15. Mrs. Smith had Miss Marie Newton as her guest at lunch on Monday. Later Miss Newton and Miss Brander assisted Mrs. Smith at a surprise party given for her daughter, Bernice, celebrating her ninth birthday. All the children in the post were present, both large and small. After playing the usual games ice-cream and cake were served. Monday afternoon there was quite a gathering of officers and ladies from the post at the Circle theater on Pennsylvania avenue. Moving pictures of the exhibition drills of Troops B, C, D and Battery F, and a steeplechase by the officers of the equitation class, were shown.

A telegram was received in the post yesterday announcing the marriage of Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., to Miss Ethel Lloyd, sister of Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th F.A., stationed at Fort Riley. Lieutenant Broadhurst is taking the course at the Mounted Service School. He will join his troop at Gettysburg and then return here for station.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 5, 1910.

Mrs. Charles M. Bunker was hostess at a breakfast June 2. Captain Bunker has gone to Fort Riley, from which place he will inspect the Kansas Militia. Mrs. Ernest Wheeler and her sister, Miss Keating, will leave shortly for Buffalo, N.Y., where Mrs. Wheeler will remain until after maneuvers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph E. Barzynski are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, May 17. Mrs. McAdams entertained at bridge May 31, in honor of Miss Jean McAdams. The prizes were won by Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Cutrer and Mrs. Steever. Others playing were Mmes. Carnahan, Tanner, Persons, Brunzell, Black, Palmer, Miss Williams, Lieut. D. H. Currie left for Fort Riley to inspect the several Militia organizations in Kansas.

The garrison is very much interested in the polo games to be held in Denver three days of this week. Lieutenants Lykes, Engle, Erwin and Holderness will be the Russell team. Lieut. and Mrs. Cassius M. Dowell are expected on the post June 6, and will be the guests of Major Devore before selecting their quarters. Surg. George L. Wickes, U.S.N., arrived June 4 to spend a month's leave with Mrs. Wickes and Col. and Mrs. A. H. Appel. Col. and Mrs. Appel are moving in a few days into the Cavalry section of the post.

Mrs. Verling K. Hart gave a very beautiful luncheon June 3 at her home in Cheyenne. Among those from the post were Mmes. Appel, Williams, Carnahan, Tanner, Eskridge, Persons, Myer and Miss Davis. Lieut. E. M. Watson was host at a theater party June 3 to see William Collier.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 6, 1910.

Capt. H. L. Newbold, 4th F.A., entertained with a matinee luncheon Saturday, June 4, his guests being Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. C. M. Bunker, Miss Jean McAdams, of Kentucky, and Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, The 9th Cavalry Club held their "ladies' night," Monday, June 6, their guests being the officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry. Major and Mrs. A. C. Macomb received.

Saturday the enlisted men's baseball team of the 4th Field Artillery played a very creditable and fast game with the crack professional team representing Cheyenne, the score being 2-1, in favor of Cheyenne. The "Cheyenne Indians" are made up of professional ball players from different parts of the country and play a series of games in Cheyenne each season.

Capt. and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming gave a hunt breakfast Sunday noon, a brisk cross-country run being enjoyed by their guests, who were Mrs. C. M. Bunker, Capt. Wallace M. Craigie and Capt. H. L. Newbold. The usual post hop was postponed out of respect to the late Mrs. Hoyt, wife of Brigadier General Hoyt, whose death occurred during the week.

The entire 4th Field Artillery leave June 15 for Pole Mountain for target practice for one month.

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie and Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourn, 9th Cav., entertained at dinner at the bachelor officers' mess for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. C. M. Bunker, Captain Newbold, Miss Jean McAdams and Miss Keating. Mrs. Charles M. Bunker had as dinner guests Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Jean McAdams, of Kentucky; Captains Craigie and Newbold.

#### BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., June 7, 1910.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long entertained with an Artillery dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Harris, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Marie Long and Lieuts. George Norton and James Brice. Richmond roses formed the centerpiece. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained at dinner complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, of Fort Banks, who were their guests for the week-end.

On Saturday evening the military and naval order of the Carabao held a social at the Boston City Club. Those present were Major Catlin, U.S.M.C., Capt. McDonald, Capt. Philip Yost, Dr. Ralph Newton, Capt. John Storck.

The 9th Regiment is the only state organization to take part in the maneuvers with the Regular Army in New York in August. This regiment is making preparations for Pine Camp, about twelve miles from Watertown, N.Y., where 750 will encamp. The 9th will carry a full equipment, meaning fifteen Army wagons and horses. Colonel Sullivan will be in command.

Measles have quarantined several of the families of Fort Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer S. Tenney, of Fort Strong, are very happy over the birth of a son on Saturday last. Major Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, has returned to duty after an attack of malaria. Lieut. Virginia Clark, of Fort Warren, is confined to his quarters with a sprained ankle, the outcome of a baseball game.

Lieut. William P. Wilson, of Fort Revere, has returned after a short leave spent in Lansing, Mich. Mrs. Wilson will remain in the West for a month. Lieut. George Norton, of Fort Andrews, attended the annual class reunion and dinner at the Somerset of the '07 M.I.T. men. Miss June Hills, of Boston, was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton, of Fort Revere.

The civilian workmen at Fort Strong have struck, which will greatly delay the completion of the barracks and officers' quarters.

The planter Schofield, with Capt. Homer B. Grant commanding, is tied up at the Fort Warren wharf.

The league baseball game at Fort Strong with Fort Revere was postponed indefinitely on account of the absence of some of the home team's players.

On Monday evening a court-martial was held in the Boston Armory to try Capt. Frank S. Wilson, and Lieut. Carroll Sawyer, M.V.M., Colonel Lombard, Captain Yost and Captain Long appearing as witnesses for the prosecution. Next meeting of the court will be on July 5, when this case will probably be completed.

Monday night was Navy night at the American Athletic Club, where the pick of the boxers from the battleships now in this port and nearby waters measured their skill in padded gloves. The list of bouts was as follows: Bud Rose, of the Vermont, vs. Fred Norton, of the Wabash; Billy Mahoney, of the Vermont, vs. Billy Yalke, of the Vermont; Jim Landers, of the North Dakota, vs. Billy Baskerville, of the North Dakota; Young Tervier, of the North Dakota, vs. Don Vincent, of the

New Hampshire; Billy Morrison, of the North Dakota, vs. Tom Keefe, of the Vermont; Billy Shevin, of the North Dakota, vs. unknown.

On Tuesday evening Miss Marie Long, of Fort Revere, entertained with an informal dance at the ordnance storehouse. Those present were Major and Mrs. Gatchell, Mrs. William C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, Dr. Donlan, and Lieut. Fordyce Peleg, of Fort Strong; Lieut. and Mrs. Horton, Captain Grant and Lieut. James Brice, of Fort Warren; Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. John Howe, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Lieut. J. W. Lyon, of Fort Andrews; Capt. and Mrs. Kespel, Miss Fremont, Lieutenants Morgan and Nimitz, Ensigns Hinkamp, and Midshipmen Muir, Rutter, Thomas and Beardall, from the navy yard; Captain McDonald and Miss Rogers, of Boston; Mr. G. H. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss May Bacon, Miss Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson, of Hull; Dr. and Mrs. Newton, Lieutenant Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Long and Mrs. Thompson, of Fort Revere.

On Monday evening the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of Boston held their annual celebration, it being their 272d anniversary. Prominent citizens and officers of the Army, Navy and Militia were present, among them being Col. R. H. Patterson, Capt. R. H. Rolfe, Capt. F. C. Jewell, Capt. J. Storck, Lieut. G. T. Gearhart, Capt. T. E. Bennett, Lieut. G. Delano, Major W. Chamberlain, Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, Lieut. P. M. Gallup, Lieut. F. L. Peregrine, Lieut. E. S. Terence, Major Thomas Ridgway, Lieut. G. T. Harris, all U.S.A.; Capt. James Helm, U.S.N.; Major Homer Edgerly, Lieut. Col. J. E. Spencer, Col. W. E. Lombard, Lieut. Col. F. S. Howes, Capt. F. L. Woods, Col. F. E. Cutting, Lieut. Col. W. W. Stover, Capt. Wade, Colonel Sullivan, Major Casey, Major Drum, Captain Phelps, Col. E. L. Sweetser, Major W. H. Perry, Capt. H. L. Brown, Capt. J. S. Barrows, Brig. Gen. W. C. Stopford, Brigadier General White, Major J. M. Portal, Lieut. G. W. Washburn, Lieut. Col. A. V. Warfield, Major Woodward, Col. F. L. King, Capt. W. E. Braley, Capt. A. P. Krederus, Lieut. M. D. Fox, Major Mudowney, Captain Baker, Ensign Bronson, Major Hewlett, Lieut. Colonel Lytle, Lieut. M. L. Adam, Major Milligan, Captains Clapp and Reynolds, Colonel Ballou, Colonel San Souci, Colonel Lawton, Colonel Sherman, Colonel Dooley, Lieut. Colonel Smith, Colonel Nelson, Major Genera Gilley and Colonel Titon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts entertained Miss Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Long and Captain McDonald at dinner at the Pemberton Inn on Sunday.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1910.

Exquisite American Beauty roses served as the decorations for the elaborate luncheon given in compliment to Mrs. Brooks, wife of Major W. H. Brooks, by Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn last Thursday. The afternoon was devoted to bridge. Mrs. Ashburn was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Nat. P. Phister, Mrs. James M. Wheeler, Mrs. T. B. Steele and Mrs. Percy Ashburn. Among the many guests were Mmes. J. A. Lindene, C. S. Chubb, A. U. Faulkner, J. B. Murphy, F. W. Stanford, L. W. Mosley, C. L. Baker, J. L. Bevans, B. H. Wade, Andrews, M. S. Crissy, Winslow, Apple and Welch. On Saturday afternoon the home of Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner was thronged with the ladies of the garrison at a tea for the ladies of the 5th Field Artillery, who have been the recipients of many social favors since their arrival here. The Artillery red dominated the color of the decorations, which consisted of roses, carnations and sweet peas. Assisting in receiving were Mmes. Miller, Apple, Crane, Gruber, Prince and Correy; Mmes. Lundeen Clubby, Brady, Stephord and Steele. Emma Sherman Dix, daughter of the late Roger Sherman Dix, brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, who died in 1849.

FULTON.—Died at Paris, France, May 16, 1910, Robert M. Fulton, son of the late Pay Dir. James Fulton, U.S.N.

GOEDECKE.—Died at Frankfort, Ky., May 16, 1910, Richard Goedecke, wife of Leut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th U.S. Inf., May 31, 1910.

HOYT.—Died at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 31, 1910, Mary Cravens Hoyt, wife of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

JOHNSON.—Died suddenly, May 19, 1910, at her residence near Cincinnati, O., Lucy Johnson, wife of Benjamin J. Goodin, and mother of the wife of Lieut. William Hadley Richardson, M.C.

KULP.—Died at Seattle, Wash., June 3, 1910, Major John S. Kulp, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired.

ROGAN.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1910, Charles B. Rogan, late lieutenant, Ordnance Dept., C.S.A., uncle of Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U.S.A., retired. Interment, Nashville.

STOLBRAND.—Died at Wichita, Kas., June 5, 1910, May Ellen Stolbrand, in her forty-ninth year, wife of Vassar E. Stolbrand, late lieutenant, 13th U.S. Infantry, who resigned in 1885, and daughter of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, and Mary E. Bishop.

Allen J. Greer, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothy Hersey, daughter of Col. Mark L. Hershey, Asst. Chief of Philippine Constabulary (captain, 6th U.S. Inf.).

GODDARD—BENJAMIN.—At New York city, June 4, 1910, Miss Gladys Torrance Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin, late of the Navy, to Mr. Frederick Worth Goddard.

HAYES—BOEDEN.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., June 4, 1910, Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Nelson Borden.

HOLT—WRIGHT.—At Boston, Mass., June 8, 1910, Miss Marian Wright, daughter of Capt. Edward Wright, U.S.A., to Mr. Herman Holt, jr.

LAKE—WENTZ.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1910, Chief Corp. Robert H. Lake, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia L. Wentz.

LOWE—WOLF.—At Harrisburg, Pa., June 8, 1910, Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Isabelle Wolf.

MARSTON—WORTHINGTON.—At Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1910, Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Barroll Worthington of Annapolis.

MYERS—CLARK.—At St. Paul's Memorial Church, St. Joseph, Mich., May 26, 1910, by the rector, Rev. James A. Boynton, Miss Alice Hartzel Clark, eldest daughter of Major Dillard H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Clark, to Mr. Datus Ensign Myers, of Jefferson, Ore.

SCHEIBLA—HANN.—At Forest Park, Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1910, Ensign Louis C. Scheibla, U.S.N., and Miss Belle Barrick Hann.

#### DIED.

BIDDLE.—Died at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 9, 1910, Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired.

BOSTICK.—Died at Washington, D.C., Saturday, June 4, 1910, in the eightieth year of her age, Maria M. Bostick, widow of Capt. Edward Bostick, Confederate States Army, and mother of the late Lieut. Edward D. Bostick, U.S.N., and mother-in-law of the late Major Gen. M. C. Butler, U.S. Vols. (war with Spain, and brigadier general Confederate Army), and of Ernest Wilkinson, late ensign, U.S. Navy.

BROWN.—Died May 31, 1910, Judith Hammond Brown, widow of Thomas H. Brown, M.D. Three children survive her—Col. Edward T. Brown, U.S. Field Art.; Miss Agnes M. Brown and Mrs. Brinckle, wife of Lieut. Col. John R. Brinckle, U.S.A., retired.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Johnson City, Tenn., June 7, 1910, Mrs. John C. Campbell, mother of Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Coast Art. Corps.

CHAFFEE.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., June 7, 1910, Mrs. Leon Chaffee, neice of Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, U.S.A.

DEAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 9, 1910, Med. Dir. Richard C. Dean, U.S.N., retired.

DIX.—Died at Huntington, Long Island, on June 6, 1910, Emma Sherman Dix, daughter of the late Roger Sherman Dix, brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, who died in 1849.

FULTON.—Died at Paris, France, May 16, 1910, Robert M. Fulton, son of the late Pay Dir. James Fulton, U.S.N.

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#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Despite the objections raised by National Guardsmen of Greater New York against a street parade on July 4, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the division, to meet the desires of the committee appointed to arrange the celebration for a "sane Fourth," will order the troops in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx to make the parade as the committee desires. The objections made by the Guardsmen were due to the fact that they have just passed through a hard indoor season and that most of them are booked for a tour of outdoor work, while all were out on parade on Decoration Day. They feel that they are entitled to at least one holiday, especially when it follows Saturday and Sunday and affords them opportunity for a three days' vacation.

With the approval of Governor Hughes, of New York, the three battalions of the State Naval Militia—the 1st Battalion, of New York; the 2d, of Brooklyn, and the 3d, of Rochester—have been designated to perform a tour of duty on vessels of the U.S. Navy to be assigned for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy from July 23 to Aug. 1, inclusive. It is provided, however, that the service will be performed only in the event that available means for the expense to be incurred are at the disposal of the Adjutant General.

The following appointment of aid on the staff of Governor Ashton C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska, is announced: Col. Francis W. Brown, jr., to rank from May 1, 1910.

By the resignation of Major Rene A. De Russy, the 12th N.Y., loses an excellent officer, who has been a member of the command for over sixteen years. He joined the 12th as a private in Company D, Sept. 26, 1893, and is one of the very few officers in it who rose from the ranks. He has served as Q.M. sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, captain and regimental adjutant, captain of Company C, and was elected major Oct. 13, 1908. During the war with Spain he served as a first lieutenant with the Volunteer regiment. Mr. Frank H. Brown, a graduate of Harvard, has been elected a second lieutenant in Company C; Mr. Henry Nichols Moeller, a graduate of Columbia College, has been elected a second lieutenant in Company C, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Slosson from Co. B, 3d Regiment, has been elected a lieutenant in Company B.

The 13th N.Y., under command of Colonel Davis, arrived at Fishers Island, N.Y., June 10, for ten days' duty at Fort H. G. Wright in coast defense exercises. The 9th N.Y., under Col. W. F. Morris, will assemble at its armory at eight o'clock a.m. Sunday, June 19, to proceed to Fishers Island. The 9th has only three vacancies among its commissioned officers, all having been filled with a very promising lot of young officers.

Major John E. Duffy, Capt. B. J. Glynn, Capt. J. J. Phalen, Capt. B. F. Cummings and Capt. W. J. Costigan, of the 69th N.Y., have all completed fifteen years of service. They originally entered the regiment as privates in Company G. Second Lieut. M. Tuohy, of Co. F, recently elected, has passed the examining board.

The members of Defendam Association of the 22d N.G. N.Y. will visit West Point, N.Y., Tuesday, June 14, via the Albany Day Line, and an enjoyable trip is promised. The party will witness exhibitions by the cadets, and see whatever else there is of interest at the post. The entire cost of the trip, including fare, dinner on the boat, and supper at West Point is \$3.60 per man.

The 5th Regiment of New Jersey, Colonel Hine, will encamp on the state camp grounds at Sea Girt, N.J., from Saturday, July 23, to Saturday, July 30, next, inclusive. By permission the encampment will be named "Camp Fort." The following daily routine includes: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; breakfast, 6:45 a.m.; guard mount, 9 a.m.; battalion drill, 9:30 a.m.; dinner, 12 m.; drill—exercises, 1:30 p.m.; re-

view (when ordered), 4 p.m.; evening parade, 6:15 p.m.; supper, 7 p.m.; tattoo, 10 p.m.; call to quarters, 10:15 p.m.; taps, 10:30 p.m. Sunday—No drills; inspection of quarters, 9 a.m.; divine service, 10:30 a.m. Enlisted men will not be permitted to leave the limits of the state camp grounds, except for surf bathing immediately in front of the camp ground, or for some important emergency which requires their presence at home.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., U.S.A., Fort Snelling, Minn., is detailed to make the field inspection of the 3d Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, during its encampment at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., June 13 to June 22, 1910, inclusive.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant Gen. W. H. Brigham, of Massachusetts, announces that the camp of instruction for Infantry officers, and such departmental staff officers attached to Infantry commands excepting surgeons and paymasters, also chaplains will be held at state camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., June 10 to June 12, 1910, inclusive, under the general supervision of the commanding general, Department of the East, who has detailed the following officers as instructors: Majors Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Henry D. Styler, 29th Inf., and Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; G. E. Thorne, 24th Inf.; Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art.; 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf.; Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf.; Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf.; John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.; Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps; Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., all U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, commanding 1st Brigade, is detailed to command the post. The following officers are assigned to duty: Post adjutant, Major Walter L. Sanborn, 1st Brigade; post surgeon, Major Frank P. Williams, 5th Inf.; post quartermaster, Capt. Elton F. Tandy, Q.M. Dept.

The course of instruction will be about the same as that prescribed for the camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., given in our issue of June 4, page 1199.

Camp orders for organizations of the Massachusetts Militia have been issued by Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, adjutant general, which in part are as follows:

Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, 1st Brigade, is assigned as post commander to the camp of instruction, South Framingham, from July 16 to 30, inclusive.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., 2d Brigade, is assigned as post commander to the camp of instruction, South Framingham, from June 25 to July 2, inclusive; also from Aug. 8 to 18, inclusive.

At South Framingham, reporting to General Pew, will be the 8th Infantry, Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, June 25 to July 2, inclusive; 5th Regiment of Infantry, Col. Frank F. Outting, Aug. 6 to 18, inclusive.

At South Framingham, reporting to General Clark, will be the 2d Infantry, Col. Frederick E. Pierce, July 16 to 23, inclusive; 6th Regiment of Infantry, Col. George H. Priest, July 23 to 30, inclusive.

At Hinman, the 1st Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy, July 9 to 16, inclusive.

At Buxford, the 2d Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. John E. Spencer, July 16 to 23, inclusive.

At West Barnstable, the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Major Charles F. Sargent, July 9 to 16, inclusive.

At South Framingham, the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Major William A. Perrins, July 9 to 16, inclusive.

At the different stations assigned to the several companies in forts in the artillery district of Boston, in accordance with plans of the War Department, will be the Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Walter E. Lombard, reporting to Col. Robert H. Patterson, Chief of Artillery District of Boston, Fort Banks, July 16 to 23, inclusive.

At Pine Camp, Jefferson county, New York, reporting to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding camp of instruction, will be the 9th Infantry, Col. John J. Sullivan commanding, Aug. 23 to 30, inclusive. This regiment is authorized to volunteer for two extra days of duty, as requested by War Department, this to be without compensation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

At South Framingham, reporting to Major William A. Perrins, commanding post, will be the Signal Corps, Capt. Harry G. Chase commanding, July 9 to 16, inclusive.

At South Framingham, reporting to General Pew, the Hospital Corps (excepting members of the hospital company section detailed to perform their duty as detachments with the several organizations), Major Robert E. Bell commanding, June 25 to July 2, inclusive.

The Naval Brigade, excepting Cos. H and I, Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge commanding, will perform its tour of duty afloat on the U.S.S. Chicago, U.S.S. Foote and U.S.S. Rodgers, July 23 to 31, inclusive. Cos. H and I will perform their tours of duty on the Battleship Fleet, July 24 to 31, inclusive.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated its 272d anniversary, under command of Capt. Charles S. Damrell, with a parade, church services, election, review by Governor Draper and banquet on June 6.

## FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces that the field exercises of the National Guard of Florida for the summer of 1910 will include participation by the 2d Regiment Infantry in joint maneuvers with organizations of the Regular Army at Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 1 to 10, inclusive; an encampment of the 1st Regiment Infantry at the state camp grounds, July 14 to 21, inclusive; the state rifle competitions, to be held Aug. 3 to 5 and be participated in by teams and individual competitors from all companies, during which a team will be selected to represent Florida in the National Matches of 1910, which commence at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 22, and participation by the 1st Co., C.A.C., in coast defense exercises, jointly with organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, at Fort Dade, Artillery District of Tampa, Oct. 17 to 28.

The examinations for all officers ordered to attend the camp of instruction, and who were absent from such camp, will be held at the respective home station of such officers during the week commencing June 19, 1910. The examination will cover the subjects which were prescribed, as the course of study preparatory to the recent camp of instruction for commissioned officers; namely: 1. Infantry Drill Regulations. 2. The rifle, its care, cleaning and inspection. 3. First aid. 4. Camp police and sanitation. 5. The Military Code of Florida. 6. The summary court. 7. Enlistments and discharges. 8. Clothing, allotment and issues of. 9. Preparation of field orders. 10. Map reading. 11. Patrols. 12. Advance and rear guards. 13. Outposts. 14. Rations; components, issues, savings, supervision of kitchens and inspection of meals.

All officers undergoing this examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent; failing in which they will be regarded as deficient, and will be ordered before a special board to test their qualifications for holding commissioned office. Detail for the examining board: Brig. Gen. John S. Maxwell, 1st Brigade; Col. William LeFils, 1st Inf.; Col. Albert H. Blanding, 2d Inf.

Authority had been granted the acting surgeon general to enlist the entire strength authorized for the Hospital Corps at the post of Jacksonville, Fla., with the exception of one sergeant, who shall be enlisted at St. Augustine, for duty at general headquarters.

## OHIO.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Ohio National Guard will be established at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 20-25, 1910. Instruction, in the camp, will begin at eight a.m., June 20, and end at five p.m., June 25. Officers will be organized into companies of about fifty each. Two experienced Regular officers will be assigned for duty with each company. Each company will have its own mess, for which enlisted cooks will be provided. The instruction exercises occupy eight hours of each day, and, due to unavoidable circumstances, are so arranged that absence from any of the six days will probably result in failure to receive instruction

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the subject, assigned to the time of such absence. The time assigned each subject is as follows: Care of rifles—duties of soldiering and formation of company, 2 hours; camp police and sanitation, 2; rations, 2; paper work, 4; first aid, 2; reading, 2; preparation of field orders, 2; close and extended order, 2; patrols, 6; advance and rear guards, 6; outposts, 6; infantry attack and defense, 10. Two evenings will be devoted to lectures, and probably one, or more, to optional instruction in the war game.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice will be installed at Camp Perry, Ottawa county, Ohio, from July 1, 1910, to Sept. 5, 1910, during which the annual competition of the Ohio National Guard will be held. For the year 1910 the matches of the Ohio National Guard will be held at Camp Perry, Ottawa county, Ohio, Aug. 3-7, inclusive, beginning Aug. 4 with the regimental team match for the championship of Ohio, to be followed in succession by the company team match for the team championship of Ohio, the state individual match, the revolver team match and the individual revolver match.

The following program is announced for the Medical Officers' School, to be held in Columbus, O., on June 8 and 9, 1910: Wednesday, June 8, 1910: 9 a.m., at the Columbus Barracks—Major Henry C. Fisher, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; physical examination of recruits (practical demonstration). Two p.m., at Starling, Ohio, Medical College (Park street)—Major E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; camp sanitation and medical organization in the field; discussion opened by Major S. B. Taylor, Med. Corps, O.N.G. Eight p.m.—Officers of the Medical Corps and their friends are invited by Major H. H. Snively, N.O.G., at its drill ground, 1363 North High street.

Thursday, June 9, 1910: 9 a.m., at Starling, Ohio, Medical College—Major C. R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Manual Medical Department and Field Service Regulations; discussion opened by Major F. W. Hendley, Med. Corps, O.N.G. Two p.m., at Starling, Ohio, Medical College—Capt. H. F. Pipes, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; papers and records; discussions opened by Major William P. Love, Med. Corps, O.N.G.

Chairman, Major Joseph Hall, Med. Corps, O.N.G., Acting Surgeon General of Ohio; secretary, Major H. H. Snively, Med. Corps, O.N.G.

The formation of two ship's companies of Naval Militia has been authorized.

## NEW JERSEY.

The following organizations of the National Guard of New Jersey are designated to participate in a joint camp of instruction for the Regular Army and Organized Militia, at Gettysburg, Pa., viz.: July 9 to 17, inclusive; 2d Brigade commander and staff, 2d and 3d Infantry, and Battery B, Field Art. July 16 to 23, 1910, inclusive; 1st Troop, Cav., July 23 to 30, 1910, inclusive; 2d Troop, Cav., Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., the Adjutant General, having reported his return from leave, will assume the duties of the adjutant general.

## VERMONT.

For the camp of instruction at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for the officers of the Vermont National Guard, from June 4 to 8, the instructors were Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf.; Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis Endicott, 5th Inf., all U.S.A.

## CONNECTICUT.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole has been directed to assume command of the camp of instruction, Niantic, Conn., June 18-17, inclusive, 1910, for the officers of the Connecticut National Guard. Some ninety officers will be in attendance, and the instructors will be Major Henry D. Styler, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 29th Inf., all U.S.A.

## MAINE.

Some forty-four officers of the National Guard of Maine will attend a camp of instruction at Augusta from June 13 to 17, and the instructors will be the following officers of the Army: Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf.; Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.

## DELAWARE.

A four days' camp of instruction for officers of the Delaware National Guard was concluded on June 9 and proved a great success. The instructors, who were officers of the Army, were Major Henry D. Styler, 29th Inf.; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.

## VIRGINIA.

A highly successful camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the National Guard, under the supervision of Army officers, was held at Petersburg, Va., from May 26 to June 2, some 100 officers of the National Guard being in attendance. The instructors were: Majors Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Henry D. Styler, 29th Inf., and Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., and Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.

The Army and Navy Preparatory School, of Washington, D.C., in an attractive pamphlet, announces an enlargement in the scope of its curriculum and an important addition to its equipment, the latter being a recitation hall, now in course of erection, which will be equipped along modern lines for class rooms, laboratories, gymnasium, billiard room and assembly hall. The school has recently been incorporated, and in the future the principal will give his undivided attention to the school administration, while the business organization will be in charge of the secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The school's past policy of having small classes, and giving individual instruction, will be closely followed.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

We find that the inquiries to this department have increased to such an extent that we shall be obliged hereafter to devote this column chiefly to answering queries of general interest to all our readers, rather than those of merely in-

dividual concern. Statements as to individual percentages in examinations are rarely available before the official publication of the complete results, which appear in our columns in due course.]

MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.—Secretaries are requested to send to this department the latest data as to their officers and requirements for membership. Address Army and Navy Journal, Answers Department.

J. W. asks: I enlisted April 11, 1907; discharged Nov. 6, 1907, for the convenience of the Government, to go to cooking school. What enlistment period am I in? Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: You are now in your first period. At the expiration of present term you would be entitled to re-enlistment as of the second period, and if re-enlisting within three months of discharge, you will receive a bonus of three months' pay at the rate received on discharge.

A CONSTANT READER asks: (1) What Cavalry regiment is next for Philippine service? (2) Does the 5th Cavalry get credit for foreign service while in the Hawaiian Islands? (3) What organization will relieve the 8th Cavalry, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., when they move? Answer: (1) No orders have yet been issued. The 7th may go some time in 1911. (2) Hawaiian service does not count as foreign service. By the Act of June 12, 1906, enlisted men serving in Porto Rico and Hawaii are excepted from the Act of March 2, 1901, which allows an increase of 20 per cent, for foreign service.

M. S.—Capt. Gordon Robinson commands the 146th Co., C.A.C., at Manila, P.I.

J. S. W. asks: (1) To secure a position as a military prison guard is it necessary to be an enlisted man, and how would one go about it to get the same; also what is the pay? (2) Having served three years in the Army and being out seven years, what would be my rate of pay if I were to enlist again? Answer: (1) The guards are enlisted men detailed by the Secretary of War. The rate of pay would depend upon your rank, whether a private, a corporal, or a sergeant. The recruiting circular will show the various rates of pay. (2) Having served one or more complete enlistments and possessing an honorable discharge therefrom, you would now be entitled as of the second period, pay \$18 for private.

HICKORY.—If you are carried in the second enlistment period by correction of your record, and up to the time of the correction you received first enlistment pay, you are entitled to the difference of pay for that portion of this enlistment in which you received the lower rate. Your participation in the Moro engagements, 1901-1903, would entitle you to the Philippine badge, but not to the Service stripe.

INFANTRYMAN asks: I qualified as expert rifleman May 15, 1908; discharged June 30, 1908; re-enlisted Aug. 21, 1908; failed to qualify 1909. Do I lose expert pay or should I be drawing it now? Answer: Classification does not hold beyond the term of enlistment in which attained. See page 208, Firing Manual.

F. H. W. asks: When will the next examination for second Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, be held? Answer: Subject to the requirements of the Service, examinations are ordered. There is no date set for the next examination.

ANXIOUS.—The next Infantry regiments for foreign service are the 13th and 15th.

ANXIOUS.—Make your inquiry through the channel, as the lists have not yet been published.

W. B. R.—The book "Indian View of the Custer Massacre" as noted in the review to which your refer, is published by Houghton Mifflin and Company, whose address is New York and Boston.

R. C. H.—No orders have been issued for the movement of the 15th and 2d Infantry to foreign service.

HOSPITAL CORPS.—The men mentioned in your query of May 9 will not be appointed sergeants as they failed to make 80 per cent. in their examination. The chief surgeon was notified to this effect.

R. E. Mc.—Lieut. Francis Martin is in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.—Movements of Infantry for 1911 have not yet been definitely decided.

G. W. G.—Foreign service pay is given for the time en route as well as the time on foreign soil, though as noted in Par. 133, A.R., only actual service in the countries enumerated counts double toward retirement. No double time is allowed for service in the United States during the Spanish War.

W. P. F. H.—See answer to G. W. G.

MEMPHIS.—In the opinion of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, since your question involves several points which apparently have never been covered by authoritative decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, before making payments to you, if appointed pay clerk, or if placed upon the retired list, a decision would be requested of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in order to protect the disbursing officer called upon to make the payments involved.

C. W. H. asks: If a man deserted from the Navy Dec. 5, 1905, whose enlistment expired Jan. 18, 1907, would he be entitled to a deserter's release, provided he had remained to date in the United States under his proper name, and had always retained a good character? If so, what steps should he take to be either released from desertion or reinstated? Answer: Navy Regulations do not provide for a "deserter's release," but Par. 62, of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, provides that "no person shall be tried by court-martial, or otherwise punished for desertion in time of peace committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial or punishment, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, or by reason of some other manifest impediment shall not have been amenable to justice within that period, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation." Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was enlisted in the Service." Your proper course would be that you surrender at the nearest naval station and serve out the enlistment period during which you were absent in desertion.

J. F.—Regarding your standing in examination for appointment to Electrician School, address the Department, through channel.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) When and where will the 10th Cavalry go from Fort Ethan Allen? (2) When will the next vacancy take place among the colored chaplains? Answer: (1) When the 10th Cavalry leaves Fort Ethan Allen it will probably go to the Philippines, and, figuring its foreign service, it will probably be in 1912. (2) The next retirement of a colored chaplain for age will be in 1920.

Z. Y. X. asks: Is it proper for members of a detachment, Hospital Corps, in line of detachment, equipped with Hospital Corps knife and belt, to stop one pace to the front when their names are called at muster? Answer: Yes; see Par. 250, page 122, Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps, 1908.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Is a wound receive from a Spring-field rifle or Krag-Jorgensen the more serious? Answer:

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With the old Springfield the wound was worse than that of a Krag, but with the new Springfield the wound is about the same.

**CLINIC.**—Nothing is known yet as to your liability to appointment as sergeant, Hospital Corps.

**QUIZZY** asks: (1) Did pass the examination for appointment as ordnance sergeant, held Feb. 1, 1910? If so, where do I stand on the eligible list? (2) A man on the eligible list for appointment in the post non-commissioned staff, is discharged and re-enlists in another organization, this temporarily relieving him from the grade of N.C.O. required for appointment in post non-commissioned staff. He regains his former rank in his new organization before his turn for appointment as a non-commissioned staff officer. Is he immediately taken off the eligible list upon losing the rank required for the appointment, or would he be carried on the eligible list and appointed in his turn? Answer: (1) Passed with a fair average in the 80's. (2) During the interim between re-enlistment and promotion to non-com, the name should be stricken from the eligible list. Hence on his new promotion he would have to be entered on a new list; but if his discharge and re-enlistment are not known at headquarters, he might be left on the old list and appointed from that.

A. J. H. asks: Is any movement of Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, now stationed at Fort De Russy, Honolulu, contemplated? Answer: No movement contemplated.

J. P. V.—Appointments to the electrical course for electrician sergeants at Fort Monroe are not yet announced.

**LIEUTENANT.**—The difference in the ranges as prescribed for the Infantry in 1904, in the case of individual firing beyond the control of squad leaders, and as prescribed for the Cavalry in 1909 is due to the fact that the sharp pointed bullet has been introduced since 1904, and the new ammunition being more accurate, a man can safely be allowed to fire at greater ranges.

A. S. asks: (1) Did I pass for sergeant, Hospital Corps? (2) How many vacancies are there at the present time in the grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps? (3) About when will the list of successful candidates for above grade be announced? Answer: (1) Not yet known. (2) About twenty-four. (3) Not known—as soon as papers on care of sick, etc., minor surgery, and elementary hygiene are received back with the rating of each applicant.

J. J.—See answer to A. S.

H. L.—The 20th Infantry will return from the Philippines in 1911, and it is possible the battalion of the 20th at Honolulu will come back with it.

M. G. asks: Will it be possible that the 112th Co., C.A.C., will go to the islands this year? Answer: No.

M. D. L.—We published a list of hospital stewards, U.S.N., June 20, 1908.

F. M. asks: (1) Will there be any vacancies in the line for privates at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., on or about Feb. 11, 1911? (2) Will there be any Coast Artillery stationed at San Pedro Harbor, Cal., same date as above? Answer: (1) Write to the company C.O. at Fort Rosecrans. (2) No.

**SPARKS.**—Results of the examination for entrance to the School of Enlisted Specialists at Fort Monroe have not yet been announced.

W. A. asked: (1) Is there a vacancy for sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.? (2) Am I on the list of eligibles? (3) How do I stand on the list of eligibles? Answer: (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Near bottom.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Sec. 1754, R.S., provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to the civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. A person allowed such preference is released from all age limitations; has to attain an average of 65 while for all others the required average is 70 per cent. The President in 1906 directed the Commission to certify in their order of standing on the eligible register next after eligibles to preference under the above noted section 1754, honorably discharged water tenders, oilers and firemen of the Navy for the position of fireman; warrant machinists for the position of chief engineer or assistant engineer, and honorably discharged non-coms. of the Army for the position of watchman in the State, War and Navy Department building.

**RESPONDENT.**—Who in the issue of May 14, wanted to know of an original copy of the wall-paper edition of the *Vicksburg Citizen*, of July 3, 1863, is informed that Willard E. Whitaker, North Adams, Mass., writes: "I have an original, duly authenticated, in excellent condition. If your respondent wishes to know anything regarding it I will be glad to correspond with him, but the copy is not for sale."

T. J. K.—We cannot furnish the addresses of enlisted men. To obtain such information address the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., giving reason for making the inquiry.

B. W. L.—You could not enlist in the Army without first securing your discharge from the Organized Militia. Apply to the National Guard authorities through the channel.

E. G.—It is not the policy of the department to answer the questions of one enlisted man about another. Let A. S. J. address the A.G. Office through the channel.

K. P. asks: A soldier purchased his discharge from the Coast Artillery twice (the same department), but not the same company and posts. (1) Can he purchase the third time, which will be the second time from the same post and the same department? (2) How much will he have to pay for his discharge, having four years' service, not continuous? Answer: (1) If the reason for desiring to purchase discharge be a satisfactory one, there is no regulation to prevent the

approval of your application, provided you have not, within a year, become entitled to bonus pay. (2) After four years' service the price is \$85; and service need not be continuous. Consult G.O. 13, W.D., 1909.

**CHICAGO.**—In Par. 347, Small Arms Firing Manual, we read: "The soldier having attained the grade of marksman or better will retain that classification during his current enlistment unless, in subsequent firing, he attains a higher grade. In Par. 37 it is prescribed that 'A soldier who has completed the course of known distance practice and is transferred thereafter, will not be given a second opportunity in the same target year, to qualify unless he shall have been discharged and re-enlisted. A sergeant of the Regular Army detailed to the National Guard is detailed for the specific purpose of instructing the Militia, and should not be called upon to do a servant's work. Under the circumstances you cite your recourse would be a complaint through military channels.'

**E. P. W.**—The U.S.S. Buffalo, now on special service as a transport and at this date at Mare Island Navy Yard, has six guns in her main battery (two 5-inch and four 4-inch). Her secondary battery consists of six 6-pounds, and two Colts. She was built in 1892 by the Newport News, S.B. and D.D. Co., as El Cid and purchased by this Government in 1898. The Buffalo is a steel topsail schooner of 6,000 tons.

**SAN LUIS.**—The questions you propound will no doubt be answered in the document now in preparation by the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of Congress. Whether this information as to our resources of war material will be published is yet to be decided. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps are not armed with the same style weapons.

**G. M.**—See answer to Twenty-eighth. As soon as orders for future movements of troops are promulgated, notations are made in our tables of Army Stations, published every week or so, and kept up to date.

**SERGEANT** asks: If after retirement a soldier marries, and later his wife seeks a divorce, is his retirement pay subject to attachment and payment of alimony? Answer: Though "no attachment can be recognized by the officers of the Government in respect of moneys due creditors of the United States," the fact remains that a man on the retired list is always amenable to court-martial for "conduct unbecoming, etc., etc., and might be called to account by the military authorities in case he fails to provide for his wife, or pay his just debts.

**H. H.**—The text of S. 6728, as it passed the Senate April 4, and is now in the House Military Committee, reads: "That all enlisted men of the Army who have been appointed commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts, or who may hereafter be so appointed, who shall have served honorably as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts, and who, after their discharge as such commissioned officers, have returned, or may hereafter return, to service as enlisted men in the Regular Army, shall have the period of service rendered by them as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts counted as if it had been rendered by them as enlisted men in the Regular Army, and that they shall be entitled to all continuous-service pay by reason of such service and to count said service in computing the period necessary under existing law to entitle them to be retired as enlisted men; and when so retired they shall, if serving in a grade inferior to that of regimental sergeant major, be retired with the grade of regimental sergeant major; and any such soldiers as may have been retired heretofore shall be promoted on the retired list of enlisted men to the grade of regimental sergeant major: Provided, That all those who, under the foregoing provisions, and while still serving as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts, attain the length of service required by law to render them eligible for retirement as enlisted men, may, on or after the date of their discharge as commissioned officers and without the formality of again enlisting in the Regular Army, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the grade of regimental sergeant major: And provided further, That any person who served in the Volunteer Army during the Civil War, and who is now a captain in the Philippine Scouts, or any such person who has heretofore served as a captain in that organization and is now a retired enlisted man, may, upon the President's nomination, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army as a second lieutenant, in recognition of his Civil War service."

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 6, 1910.

Lieut. Henry Gibbons, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle. Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, of Fort D. A. Russell, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fechét. Lieut. and Mrs. James E. Fechét entertained at dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Luhn, Capt. and Mrs. Schultz, Lieut. and Mrs. Estey and Lieut. and Mrs. Camp. Mrs. E. W. Snyder entertained informally at bridge Saturday for Mrs. Charles H. Barth, of Washington.

The many-times-postponed game between the baseball teams of the Hospital Corps and band, 13th Inf., took place Sunday afternoon on the West End parade, with a score of 7 to 6, in favor of the Hospital Corps. The Co. H, 13th Inf., team defeated the Army Service School team by a score of 5 to 0. The last three games Co. H has played have been shutouts in its favor, one being an eleven-inning game, making a total of twenty-nine innings played without being scored against.

The twenty-eight officers of the New York National Guard, cavalry, and other Militia officers were the honor guests at a smoker given Monday night by the Officers' Club. The New York officers arrived here Monday, and in the afternoon heard a lecture on war game and map problems; heard another lecture Tuesday morning and left that evening for Fort Riley, to spend fifteen days in practical cavalry work.

Battery E, 5th Field Art., commanded by Capt. Wright Smith, left Monday over the Missouri-Pacific, via Omaha, for Sparta, Wis. Despite the rain Monday over 3,000 people visited the post.

Lieut. D. H. Scott, 13th Inf., left Monday for Fort Sheridan, on duty at the tryout of the Army team. Lieut. J. J. Mayes, 24th Inf., has arrived from Fort Ontario, N.Y., to take examination for promotion. He was recently relieved from duty as professor of military science at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Capt. P. G. Clark, 13th Inf., returned from an extended leave Sunday. Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., and Capt. W. M. Fassett, 13th Inf., have returned from Mississippi, where they were instructors with the National Guard.

The Tarbet nine defeated Co. L, 13th Inf., Sunday, by a score of 10 to 6. At a very interesting game, Tuesday, on the Soldiers' Home diamond, the soldiers won over the quartermasters by a score of 5 to 1.

At the bridge party given Friday afternoon by Mrs. H. A. Smith the prizes were taken by Mrs. N. F. McClure, Mrs. E. A. Sirmayer and Mrs. Cruikshank. Capt. W. T. Barlow, New Mexico National Guard, has arrived to take a ten days' course of instruction. Mrs. Mary Purcell was the guest of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill during the week. Major E. G. Peyton and sister, Miss Peyton, of Greenwood, Miss., were the guests for a few days of Captain Barnes. Mrs. Slattery, of the post, was elected one of the directors of the Leavenworth Art League at meeting on Monday.

Mrs. T. H. Slavens was hostess at luncheon Friday for Mrs. C. F. Farnsworth, Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Mrs. J. F. Chapman, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. F. W. Van Duyne, Mrs. E. D. Lyle, Miss Eleanor Havens, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Barth. Mrs. Peck, who has been spending several months with Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peck, has returned to her home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, was an honor guest at the entertainment given by the Philanthropic Club Wednesday, at the home of Miss Eleanor Reyburn, in the city.

One of the handsomest bridge parties of the season was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. A. R. Kerwin for her mother, Mrs. A. C. Girard, at the officers' new mess. The rooms were decorated with red peonies and ferns, and in the course luncheon were several original ideas; the sweetbreads and salads were served in block houses, built of crackers and tied with red ribbon. Mrs. Kerwin had the assistance of Mrs. Leighton Powell and Mrs. Pearsall, of the Soldiers'

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Home. The prizes went to Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, Mrs. P. B. Malone, Mrs. E. A. Sirmayer and Mrs. L. V. Frazier. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell entertained twenty-two friends at a charming luncheon Wednesday in the city. Each guest was presented with a historical plate, and a very interesting talk was given by Mrs. Caroline Whitlock, her personal reminiscences of Fort Leavenworth. Among those from the post were Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. C. O. Sherrill and Mrs. R. D. McBride. Mrs. Caldwell is Mrs. Sherrill's grandmother.

Capt. W. W. Dunning, National Guard of Pennsylvania, is here for course of instruction. Dr. E. W. Rimer, who is the guest of Lieut. Col. E. B. Fuller, will take the examination for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps. Capt. Theodore Schirmacher and Lieut. A. H. Hermann, Texas National Guards, have arrived here. Capt. P. G. Clark has returned from a month's visit to his old home at Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Frank R. Curtis entertained a number of guests Monday evening, May 30, previous to their departure for California on June 1 for the summer. Bridge, music and guessing contests were enjoyed, and prizes were won by Mrs. R. Lindsay, Mrs. Leighton Powell and Miss Kate Chambers. A farewell was tendered Mrs. Curtis by Miss L. Jeunet, of the Friday Bridge Club. A pleasant surprise was a huge mass of magenta-colored sweet peas, tied with magenta ribbons, graciously presented by Miss Jeunet. A small farewell party to Mrs. Curtis was assembled at Mrs. R. C. Hanel's Wednesday evening after the concert. After bridge delicious strawberry shortcake and coffee were enjoyed. Mrs. Leighton Powell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at a delicious supper Sunday evening, May 30.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 4, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell on Thursday evening gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William B. Banister, Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton and Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine.

Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf., left Sunday for Union, S.C., where he will be best man at the wedding of Miss Sarrat and Lieut. Jesse Cyrus Drain, 28th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman entertained Thursday at dinner for Miss Eileen Kennedy, Miss Margaret Muir, Mr. George Fosbroke, of St. Paul, and Mr. Harrison Fryberger, of Minneapolis. Mr. C. A. Howard, Aberdeen, S.D., spent a few days here with Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffeth, Mrs. John Henry Parker, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, of this garrison, and Major Walter H. Gordon, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. McArthur on Saturday had dinner Prof. and Mrs. C. N. B. Wheeler, of St. Paul. Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, of Atlanta, Ga., will arrive Monday to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Beall.

Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser gave a heart party Wednesday, in honor of Miss Borden, a June bride. Mesdames Evans, Wolf, Griffeth and Lutz assisted. Mrs. George T. Everett, of St. Paul, entertained Tuesday with a matinee party and luncheon at Donaldson's for Miss Borden. The officers gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Frances Borden and Lieut. George S. Hayes, whose marriage takes place Saturday evening, June 4, in the post chapel. Lieuts. Carlin C. Stokely and Franz A. Doniat entertained Tuesday evening with a theater party, followed by supper at Carling's, for the Borden-Hayes bridal party. Mrs. Borden chaperoned the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Buntin and Channing Buntin, of Terre Haute, Ind., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore. Lieut. Thomas Hixon Lowe, 28th Inf., leaves this evening for Harrisburg, Pa., where on Wednesday he will be married to Miss Isabelle Wolf. Lieuts. Charles Burnett, L. D. Gasser and J. M. Loud leave Tuesday for Faribault, Minn., to act as judges at the competitive drills for the Shattuck Military School. Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A., retired, spent a few days at the club, the guest of the officers of the 28th. Miss McClaughry, Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Galbraith. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore entertained Friday at supper for the Borden-Hayes bridal party.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress on Thursday gave a dinner for twelve. Lieuts. Karl D. Klemm and Joseph C. Righter, Jr., entertained Tuesday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Miss Galbraith and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer. Mrs. James B. Henry gave a luncheon and bridge Thursday for Miss McClaughry, Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Galbraith. It was a yellow and white luncheon, the tables prettily decorated with marguerites. Mrs. Henry was assisted by Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Galbraith and Misses McClaughry and Galbraith. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore entertained Friday at supper for the Borden-Hayes bridal party.

Lieut. Col. A. O. Brodie, Adj't. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, expects to leave St. Paul June 12 for New York, to join the gathering of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders of Spanish War fame. Colonel Brodie was second in command of that regiment, which will welcome the former President and act as guard of honor from the time he arrives, June 18. There is little doubt that Colonel Brodie will be in command of the former 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, unless something prevents him from going to New York, as he intends. This will be the first meeting the Rough Riders' Association has had since 1905, when it met at San Antonio, Tex. The association

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tion will elect officers and give a banquet, at which Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest of honor.

Col. and Mrs. Evans entertained at dinner Sunday evening. Colonel Evans will leave Tuesday for Washington. Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr leaves Monday for Detroit, and a visit of several weeks in the East.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 6, 1910.

Decoration Day was observed here with great ceremony; about 25,000 people came to the post; members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, the ladies of the G.A.R., the Sons of Veterans and the United Spanish War Veterans turned out in force to attend the memorial exercises in the national cemetery. The services were in charge of the G.A.R., and were arranged and directed by a committee consisting of members of the different posts throughout St. Louis. The speaker of the day was Col. George D. Reynolds. The command was passed in review before the assembled posts, after which the troops escorted the veterans, under the command of Gen. John W. Noble, to the cemetery.

Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Gregory and two children, Fairfax and Junius, left after having been stationed here for three years. Mrs. Gregory and little son, Junius, will first visit her sister, Mrs. Courtney Smith, of Warrenton, Va., and then join her husband, Captain Gregory, with their son, Fairfax, will spend his leave at his parents' home, near Richmond, Va. He expects to sail for the Philippines in August, to be joined by his family after Christmas. Mrs. R. W. Bryan, with her three children, arrived Saturday to join her husband, Dr. Bryan, Miss Hoffman, daughter of Colonel Hoffman, retired, accompanied her and is to make them a short visit.

Saturday Lieut. H. A. Wiegenstein took part in the shooting of the Missouri State Rifle Association, and made the highest score for the first day's shooting. Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, gave a large dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gruener. The guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Mabee and Lieut. and Mrs. Errington. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. J. B. Wilson, has just left the General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal., and is expected here by him about the middle of the month.

Thursday night Mrs. Ridings, Miss Helen Mitchell, Miss Jewel Ridings and Dr. Voorhees went to Webster Groves, where the latter two took part in an entertainment given by the Methodist Church of that town. Mr. Carl J. Büttgenbach and wife arrived at the post Sunday to visit the former's brother, Lieut. W. J. Büttgenbach, and left Friday for New York. Dr. C. Dewitt Lukens, of St. Louis, spent Friday night with Capt. and Mrs. Mabee. Miss Louise Glenn, daughter of Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is at the post visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegenstein. Mrs. Jurich, wife of the late Lieut. A. Jurich, is at the Buckingham hotel recovering from a long illness.

Wednesday the 27th Co. played and defeated the 16th Co., with a score of 12 to 11. Thursday another game was played, the 23d Co. winning from the 16th Co. by a score of 15 to 8. Wednesday and Friday nights open-air concerts were given by the post band.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 28, 1910.

The bachelors of the yard and ships give a masquerade ball in the sail loft this evening. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening for Miss Katherine Rogers, of Seattle, Miss Nelson, Miss Benedict, Miss Ames, Mr. Eberle, Ensign Grady and Asst. Naval Constr. John C. Sweeney. Later the following guests came in for dancing: Captain Tracy, Lieutenant Howze, Miss Richardson, Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Brown and Mr. Bostrom. Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond, wife and daughter of Capt. C. C. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, arrived from Berkley, Cal., on Wednesday. Lieut. Gerald Howze entertained at dinner on board the cruiser Colorado on Friday evening for Miss Meiggs, Miss Rogers, of Seattle, Miss Richardson, Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, Ensign Gillette and Midshipman Marion.

Major M. J. Shaw, commanding the marine barracks, leaves Saturday for Port Royal, S.C., for duty as instructor in the Officers' School at that place. Mrs. Waldo Evans entertained a number of guests informally at a tea at her cottage in Bremerton on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Fink and children, of San Francisco, Cal., are guests of their relatives, Capt. and Mrs. Bertollette. Miss Katherine Rogers, of Seattle, is the week-end guest of Miss Meiggs and Mrs. Bertollette. Lieut. H. K. Cage arrived Wednesday to relieve Lieut. A. Crenshaw as engineer officer of the Colorado. A number of the officers and ladies of the yard attended the masquerade ball given by the Bremerton Division of the state.

In honor of the officers of the cruiser Albany, to which ship her husband was formerly attached, Mrs. Moses, wife of Lieut. William J. Moses, gave a tea on board the Nipic on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Fink, of San Francisco, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bertollette, poured tea, while Mrs. Bertollette presided over the punch bowl. Beside Captain Williams and Lieut. Cox Stanley and the officers of the Albany, there were about twenty of the yard people present. Capt. L. C. Bertollette and the wardroom officers of the receiving ship Philadelphia gave the first of a series of "At Homes" on board ship on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Fink served tea and punch. Dancing on the upper deck was enjoyed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moses are entertaining Mrs. Moses' mother, Mrs. H. H. Hogan, of San Francisco, and sister, Mrs. F. C. Cappuccio, of New York city. The latter leaves next week for New York to join her husband and sail for

Paris, where they will reside until the opening of the operatic season, Mr. Cappuccio being connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Capt. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained all of the yard people at a "comet" party on board the yard tug on Monday evening. A number from the yard attended the dance at Fort Lawton Friday. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear entertained at dinner on Friday for their guest, Miss Richardson, of Duruth. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Brown, Miss Ames, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Bostrom and Paymaster Wilson.

Miss Katherine Rogers, of Seattle, is the guest of Miss Meiggs and Mrs. Bertollette. Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral J. A. Rodgers, returned Saturday from a visit in California.

The steamer Eureka arrived Wednesday with one hundred ton of pig lead from the Seiby Smelting and Refining Company, of San Francisco. The cargo was valued at \$16,000 and will be used to balance the turrets of the battleship Oregon.

The officers of the yard played the officers of the Pennsylvania a game of baseball at the marine barracks grounds on Tuesday, score of 9 to 8 in favor of the yard officers.

The cruiser Pennsylvania is now in drydock and will remain until June 10.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 4, 1910.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met last week at Mrs. Moore's, and this week with Mrs. Rice, this last meeting being the monthly prize drawing. Mrs. Van Poole won a handsome wicker chair and Mrs. Seigle a Bulgarian sofa pillow. Mrs. Moore resigned her presidency of the club prior to her going away for the summer.

Lieut. J. H. Griffiths has returned after successfully passing his examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. G. W. Maddox, after spending several weeks on a homestead claim in the far West, is once more at home. Dr. H. C. Williams, M.R.C., having accompanied the Artillery to Sparta, Mrs. Williams and baby have gone to her home in New York.

On Sunday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle gave a luncheon to the North Carolinians in the post, including Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Osborne, Lieut. John Cocke and his mother and Mr. and Mrs. Weaver and mother, Mrs. Tate, of Evanston.

On Decoration Day, the band and two battalions, 27th Infantry, commanded by Col. William L. Pitcher, and one squadron, 15th Cav., headed by Major J. B. McDonald, marched in the memorial parade in Chicago. They left the post Saturday morning and marched to Chicago and back again, camping two days in Grant Park. Major Gen. Fred. D. Grant, who reviewed the parade, especially complimented Colonel Pitcher on the excellent showing made by the Fort Sheridan troops. On Sunday the headquarters, band, and Battery F, 5th Field Art., left the post on a special combination train for Sparta, Wis., where they will first have target practice, then maneuvers. They are not expected back until October.

Mrs. D. B. Case gave a charming tea Friday afternoon, inviting all the garrison to meet her niece, Mrs. Heistand, who is visiting them from Pennsylvania. Mrs. G. R. Greene's brother, Mr. Quinby, arrived on Tuesday to spend his vacation here. He has spent the winter in Washington at a preparatory school for West Point. Major and Mrs. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., were in Chicago several days last week at the Blackstone and visited Fort Sheridan on Saturday, where they were warmly welcomed. Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle entertained for them with a dinner, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case, Miss Betty Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw. Later on many others were invited to meet Major and Mrs. Macomb, who were so long part of our garrison. They left Sunday night for Fort D. A. Russell.

The officers on the infantry team for the national rifle contest are gradually assembling and a number are quartered at the club. Lieut. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford from Plattsburg Barracks are at Deerpath Inn, Lake Forest. Lieut. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is captain of the team.

Mrs. Matthew E. Saville entertained on Wednesday with a luncheon for Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Muller, passing through Chicago to the East, spent several days at the post not long ago with her cousin, Lieut. John Cocke, and his mother.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Frith are receiving congratulations upon the recent birth of a son in Kankakee. Capt. and Mrs. William Brooke have given up their house at Lake Forest and may now be found at Deerpath Inn. The new address of Major and Mrs. James B. Goe is 1360 Kenwood Park Place, Chicago. Miss Marion Bishop returned from a visit to Fond du Lac last Saturday, and to-morrow leaves for two weeks in St. Louis. After attending an alumni class meeting at the Convent of Visitation, Miss Bishop will make a round of visits to eight of her classmates. Miss Stella Duncan arrives Sunday to spend a week with Miss Marjorie Page. Young Mr. Howe has secured a position in Chicago as electrical engineer.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 7, 1910.

Lient. and Mrs. Edwards were hosts at a large bridge party Wednesday night, in honor of Mrs. Edwards' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrison, of Denver, Colo. Their guests were Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Lieutenants Mayo and Scott, Major and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Eginton, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Colonel Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Hay. Major and Mrs. Wilson were hosts at a pretty dinner Friday night, in honor of Colonel Chase, when their guests were Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller. Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Ryan gave a charming dinner in compliment to Colonel Chase. Other guests were Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Capt. and Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Van Deuseen. Wednesday evening Miss Gale entertained at cards in honor of Miss Adair. The prizes were won by Miss Jandt and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Other guests were Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Lieutenants Adair, King, Addis, Green and Houston.

Capt. and Mrs. Hay had as their guests at a pretty dinner Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. After the hop Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips entertained at a jolly supper Mrs. Bowles, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Miss Adair, Captains Wallach and Luhn, Lieutenants Adair, O'Donnell and Addis. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had as their dinner guests Colonel Chase, Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles. Lieutenant Adair had as his guests at dinner at the Ethan Allen Club, Tuesday evening, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Miss Adair, Lieutenants O'Donnell, Green and Colley. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Pope were hosts at dinner for Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan.

Mrs. Read entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Harrison Friday, her guests being Mrs. Edwards, Miss Adair, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Eginton and Mrs. Parker. Friday morning a party, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Ord, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Miss Ryan, Captain Luhn, Lieutenants Van Deuseen, Castleman, Cornell, King, Adair, Oden, Addis and Blaine, left the post for Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. A baseball team composed of officers played the officers of the 5th Infantry. The Cavalry team lost, with a score of 16-1. A large reception and dance was given in honor of the visitors, who returned to the post Saturday.

Colonel Jones, Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Graham, O'Donnell, Whiting and Scott returned Friday after attending the horse races at Pimlico, Md. Captain Paxton captured two cups, which now increases the number of regimental trophies to fifty-seven. Captain Luhn and Lieutenant Houston left

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Monday for Washington, D.C., to officiate at the Stotsenberg-Mayo wedding on June 1.

Friday evening Major and Mrs. Grierson entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell and Lieut. and Mrs. Müller. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner for Major and Mrs. Grierson, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell. Lieut. and Mrs. Addis had as their dinner guests Miss Gale, Miss Jandt and Lieutenant Oden. Mrs. Castleman entertained at bridge in honor of her sister, Mrs. Dent, Tuesday afternoon. Her guests were Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Miss Meucke, Mesdames Boyd, Troxell, Cornell, Cartmell, Grierson, Wilson, Pope, Edwards, Harrison, Müller, Keyes, Whitehead, Eginton, Parker, Ryan, Bowles, Phillips, Fleming, Hay, Blaine and McMurdo. Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman had as their dinner guests Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Hay and Lieutenant Clopton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Müller entertained at a jolly bridge Wednesday evening Mrs. Grierson, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Dent, Miss Gale, Mrs. Bowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Cartmell, Lieutenants Green, Adair and Colley. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Boyd was hostess at a large bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. Schroe, of New York. The prize was won by Mrs. Blaine. Her guests included Mesdames Robinson, Troxell, Castleman, Dent, Cornell, Meucke, Cartmell, Grierson, Wilson, Pope, Edwards, Harrison, Müller, Keyes, Whitehead, Eginton, Parker, Ryan, Bowles, Phillips, Fleming, Hay, Addis, Blaine, McMurdo and O'Donnell. Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes had as their guests at dinner Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman had as their guests at dinner Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Friday evening an informal hop was given in honor of Mrs. Dent and was unusually well attended.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson and small daughter are visiting Mrs. Robinson's father, Colonel Gale; Miss Meucke is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell; Mrs. Collins is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nathan Cartmell. The members of the Cavalry team arrived Saturday and began work on the range Monday morning.

The Barrie Athletic Club played the regimental team on Sunday afternoon, with a score of 4 to 3, in favor of the 10th Cavalry. A large grandstand that will hold 500 people has been erected at one end of the diamond and was crowded with visitors and the families in the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes left Thursday for Lexington, Ky., where Lieutenant Keyes is to be on recruiting service. Mr. and Mrs. Hale spent a few days with their niece, Mrs. Müller. Lieutenants Davis and Sheep, M.C., recent graduates of the Army Medical School, arrived during the week.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 3, 1910.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, recently in command of the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., returned May 22 and resumed his duties as post surgeon. Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., left Thursday for his home in Ironton, Ohio, and at the expiration of his leave will report for duty at the Army War College, Washington. Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., left Saturday for his station in Chicago. Miss Blackford, who spent the winter in Indianapolis, has returned and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Reed. Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruise, Q.M. Dept., left Saturday for his station at Chicago.

Wednesday morning Col. H. A. Greene, 10th Inf., gave a talk at Caleb Mills Hall, Indianapolis, to the pupils of the Shortridge High School. It was devoted to military subjects and was most entertaining, instructive and much appreciated by the teachers and pupils present. Miss Louise Buck spent several days last week at Irvington, Indianapolis, the guest of her friend, Miss Culver. Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf., one of the best rifle and pistol shots in the Army, selected as a competitor for the Infantry team, left Tuesday for Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice arrived May 28 to join her husband, Lieutenant Lieutenant Alderdice. Mr. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Buck, the first of the week. He is a nephew of Major Buck. Lieut. M. Garrett, who has been at Fort Leavenworth, taking examination for promotion, returned Sunday.

Mrs. A. C. Cron and two children left June 2 for Spokane, Wash., to spend the summer with Mrs. Cron's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nash. Lieut. Robert R. Weeks, transferred to the 16th Infantry, left Tuesday to join that regiment at Fort Crook. He will be stationed at Fort Lisburn, Valdez, Alaska. Mrs. Weeks and son Robert left May 29 to visit her sister in Oklahoma, later to join her husband at Seattle, en route to Alaska.

Major John C. White, U.S.A., retired, from Brooklyn, N.Y., was a guest here of Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman on Monday and Tuesday. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having joined the Army as a private in 1861. He served in the 10th Infantry as second and first lieutenant, and can give many detailed and interesting accounts of the regiment in active campaigns. He was senior first lieutenant of the regiment in 1869, when, through the exigencies of the Reorganization Act, and on account of his enviable military record, he was assigned to the 1st Artillery, where he served until retired at his own request, in 1883.

On Tuesday evening Chaplain Ferry gave a very interesting free vaudeville show for officers and enlisted men. The 10th Infantry orchestra rendered an excellent musical program.

The 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., from Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived in the post at one o'clock Wednesday, June 1, for target practice on the new range. The battalion consists of 263 enlisted men and the following officers: Capt. Peter C. Marquart, commanding; Capt. William A. Kent, 1st Lieuts. Philip J. Lauber, William G. Ball, L. C. Matthews, Allen W. Gullion, Charles S. Caffery, Rush B. Lincoln, Joseph A. McAndrews and William A. Reed. The battalion is camped just south of the range, where a pleasant site was prepared for their arrival. The new range is practically completed and the old expert shots who have seen it say it is one of the best in the country.

Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a pretty luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Stogsdall and her daughter, of Indianapolis. The young ladies of the post gave a very enjoyable hop Thursday evening in honor of Miss Swiggart, of Kansas City, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell. Major William L. Buck left Sunday for Washington, to appear before a retiring board.

The Officers' Club gave an informal smoker Friday evening. Colonel Greene, president, acted as toastmaster and some very clever talks were made on popular subjects by various

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members. This was the first social meeting to be held in the club rooms and was thoroughly enjoyed.

### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., May 30, 1910.

Capt. Marion S. Battle entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Major C. W. Murphy.

On Saturday, the 14th, the General Royal T. Frank, Captain Battle commanding, left here for Galveston, Tex. Major Shipton, who was ordered to Galveston on duty with the Militia, accompanied Captain Battle. The mine planter returned Wednesday with Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of the Coast Artillery, and his aid, Captain Callan, C.A.C., on board. Major Shipton entertained at luncheon for General Murray and Captain Callan at the Pickwick Club in New Orleans on Wednesday. On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Shipton entertained at dinner for General Murray and Captain Callan. On Thursday General Murray inspected the post, later going to lunch with Major and Mrs. Shipton.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained at dinner for General Murray, other guests being Major and Mrs. Shipton, Captain Callan and Capt. Marion S. Battle. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna gave a bridge party for General Murray, Major and Mrs. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Lieutenant Loustalot. Major Shipton and Mrs. Merriam won the prizes.

The planter sailed at six o'clock the next morning for Forts St. Philip and Jackson, with General Murray, Captain Callan, Major Shipton, and his staff officers, Lieutenants Laurason and Hanna, aboard. After making an inspection of both posts, the planter left for Fort Morgan. Major Shipton and Lieutenant Hanna returned to Jackson Barracks on the following day.

Major and Mrs. Shipton spent Sunday at Pass Christian with friends. On Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Shipton were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna at supper. Little Constance Williams, daughter of Lieutenant Williams, entertained the children of the post on Monday afternoon, to celebrate her birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for a number of the officers of the Engineer Corps, returning from duty in Panama. They were classmates of Lieutenant Hanna.

All the officers of the post attended the services in memory of the late King Edward VII., held at Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, on Friday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Usher and Lieutenant Loustalot.

### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 31, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith have had as their guest during the week Miss Katherine Leech, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. I. H. B. Headley gave the ladies of the post a pleasant afternoon at bridge recently, Mrs. Waller winning the prize. A pretty affair of the week was the tea at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. Brett, given in honor of their guest, Miss Skilling. Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Smith assisted. Most of the officers of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and the officers and their wives of Fort Hancock were present. Col. and Mrs. J. V. White entertained on May 26 at a bridge party. Prizes were won by Captain Hawkins and Mrs. Wyllie.

Capt. Henry M. Merriam was called to Washington on Saturday, owing to the illness of his father, General Merriam, whose condition has since been reported much improved. Mrs. Katherine Feeter left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends at West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins entertained at dinner on the 29th, in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Brett and their guest, Miss Skilling. Tuesday afternoon the members of the ladies' bridge club met with Mrs. De Sombre, highest score being made by Mrs. Waller. Major T. C. Dickson leaves Sandy Hook early in June for his new duties in Panama.

The visit on Friday, May 27, of the graduating class of West Point cadets, put the last touches to the pleasant month's calendar. It was the annual inspection of the big guns, and general instruction given the cadets in firing. It also proved a reunion of old friends and a social day throughout the garrison.

### FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Ore., May 29, 1910.

On Saturday, the 21st, Lieut. and Mrs. Ireland gave a studio evening as an attractive surprise party for their cousin, Miss Bass. Their spacious attic, which Mrs. Ireland uses as her studio, was a bower of green, with Japanese lanterns, cozy seats and rugs everywhere. The guests came in costume, representing well known pictures. A large picture frame was erected at one end of the room and behind this the famous characters were posed in turn, to be guessed. The picture gallery was composed of "The Gold Medal Flour Girl," "Mrs. Young," "Mrs. Woodfield," "Melissa's Food Baby," "Miss Reed," "Pocahontas," Lieutenant Bowen, "Carmencita," Miss Foote; "A Remington Man," Lieutenant Chambers; "The Little Dutch Cleanse Girl," Miss Zeigler; "A Holland Morning," Mrs. Ireland; "Lady Teazle," Mrs. Jacobs; "The Cream of Wheat Man," Lieutenant Jacobs. Some elaborate tableaus finishes the exhibition, such as "The Spirit of '76," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," etc., with Lieutenants Ireland, Keeler and Cham-

bers and Mr. Young as the actors. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs gave a jolly dinner for Miss Bass just before the party. The other guests were Miss Foote, Miss Zeigler, and Lieutenants Bowen, Keeler and Chambers. Mrs. Foote entertained the bridge club on Wednesday, Mrs. Young winning an attractive bridge set.

The post regrets the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth, who, with their small son and Colonel Pullman, have just left for the East. They have a three months' leave ahead of them, which will be spent in visiting various places along the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Foote, in honor of Mrs. Young, entertained at a beautiful luncheon on the 18th, Mesdames Raymond, Smith, Page, Jacobs, Ireland and Young.

Colonel Foote, Captain Raymond and Lieutenant Page have been absent for several days on court-martial duty at Fort Casey, Wash. The deserted post passed the time with little informal bridge parties, etc. The last affair was a dinner given to the bereaved ladies by Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs; a very Merry Widow dinner, the table decorations being forget-me-nots. Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Raymond and her sister, Mrs. Smith, were the guests. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Young joined the party, and the rest of the evening was spent in bridge.

### FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., May 31, 1910.

Mrs. Doores returned from a visit to her home at Ithaca, N.Y., last Wednesday. Lieut. M. P. Andrus, from Fort Michie, was a visitor here last week. Mrs. Andrus is entertaining Miss Canfield, of Elmira, N.Y.

Memorial Day exercises were held here last Sunday by the Regular Army and Navy Union garrison. The beautiful exercises of their ritual were carried out by the officers of the garrison, assisted by Chaplain Marvine. Many floral offerings were strewn on the graves of three soldiers who are buried in the post cemetery. The garrison also sent a detail to decorate the grave of Col. Thomas Gardiner, who was killed in action on the spot where he lies, in 1767.

Captain Hamilton arrived last Friday and has taken the quarters lately occupied by Lieutenant Magruder.

The Memorial Day parade in New London was attended by two companies from this post and two from Fort Wright. The district band furnished music. All the men made a fine showing. Lieutenant Magruder was thrown from his horse, which became frightened at the band and some automobiles, and was seriously injured about the head. He remounted, however, and completed the march.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bryant, of Fort Mansfield, have been enjoying a short leave in Hartford.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., June 2, 1910.

Mrs. Ruff and Miss Ruff, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Davis, returned on Wednesday to their home in South Carolina. Mrs. Davis and her niece, Mrs. Kiene, spent the weekend at the Hotel Chamberlin at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Waterhouse, who spent a few days of last week at Fort Monroe as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark, has returned to this post. Mrs. Clark's sister, Miss Hall, accompanied Mrs. Waterhouse home.

Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Roberts' sister, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Roberts for several days. On Tuesday Miss Barrett, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and little Miss Cornelie Roberts left for a visit to New York. The Thursday before they left Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worth, of Detroit, spent Wednesday with Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Brown, who is ill in the Walter Reed General Hospital, is rapidly convalescing.

A number of the Fort Washington people went over to Annapolis on Saturday to see the Army-Navy baseball game. A special boat ran and in the party were Colonel Davis, Major Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, and Lieutenants Spurgin, Brown, Deans and Chase. Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Colonel Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham were the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Jessup, of Annapolis, for luncheon.

### WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., May 28, 1910.

A very beautiful luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry Kirby, complimentary to Mrs. Frederic D. Evans, on Saturday. The afternoon was devoted to cards and the prizes were won by Mrs. John K. Miller and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer. Other guests were Mrs. A. M. Cole, Mrs. Edwin T. Cole, Mrs. Walter E. Gunster, Mrs. James G. Taylor, Mrs. G. G. Bartlett and Miss Harriet Jean Oliver. Mrs. Palmer entertained Friday afternoon at a sewing party for Mrs. E. T. Cole, Mrs. A. M. Cole, Mrs. Gunster, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Ruth Oliver.

Lieut. James M. Lockett has been detailed as range officer. The troops will start their annual target practice on July 1.

The new construction work authorized for this post, to begin before June 30, includes an ice and cold storage building, new stables and a new quartermaster storehouse. Work on installing the electric lighting system is progressing, and it is hoped to have it completed by July 20. The kalsomining of the officers' quarters has been finished and work will soon begin upon the barracks.

The troops will participate with the G.A.R. in the parade and exercises in Prescott on Memorial Day. A number of the officers and enlisted men have been enjoying the dove shooting in this vicinity during the past month.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., May 31, 1910.

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Sub. Dept., visited the post last week on a tour of inspection. Capt. Hugh A. Drum goes this week on a leave and will join Mrs. Drum in the East; he will go to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

The enlisted men entertained their friends from El Paso Saturday night with a pleasant dance at the post hall.

Mrs. William Glasgow gave an informal bridge party of four tables this week at her home in El Paso, complimentary to Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, wife of Colonel Sharpe. Mrs. Fred H. Turner, wife of Lieutenant Turner, was also among the guests.

Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf., left the first of the week on leave, and will report later at the War College at Washington. Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., accompanied by his family, left this week to join his regiment in the Philippines. He was here for several months on account of ill health.

### FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY, RIZAL.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, April 27, 1910.

The 20th Infantry, now on the range at this post, expect to get through with their target practice in a week or so and will return to their proper station in Manila, when the two companies of the 7th Infantry, which have been relieving them, will return here. The 3d Battalion, 7th Inf., will make their second trip to Corregidor about May 4. The battalion of the 12th Infantry, which the 3d Battalion of the 7th relieves, will then return to this post for their annual season's target practice.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Toffey have gone on a ten days' trip to the southern islands and expect to be back by May 1. Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Roy S. Hill, 7th Inf., is going to the summer resort of Benguet for a month for recuperation.

The long expected settlement of the claims of the officers and men of the 7th Infantry against the Sante Fé Railroad Company has finally been adjusted and they all received

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checks for substantial sums by the last mail. These claims were in connection with the burning of a baggage car with everything it contained when the 7th was on its way overland en route to San Francisco and the Philippines in April, last year.

The rainy season has started in pretty early, as it has rained continually here for some days. It looks as if it will be had on the range, as most of the troops here have not commenced their target practice yet, and when it rains hard the range is a regular swamp.

Lieut. J. M. Madison, recently promoted from the 12th Infantry and assigned to Co. M, 7th Inf., is at Camp John Hay, Benguet. It is reported that Lieut. W. R. Scott, 7th Inf., who has been at Benguet for the past month for recuperation, is getting along finely and that he will return to his regiment soon.

### CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

Charleston Navy Yard, S.C., May 31, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman left for Newport May 27 to attend the summer conference at the War College.

The revenue cutter Yamacraw and the torpedo boat Barney were docked on May 25, and were undocked May 28.

Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, Engineer officer of the yard, left for Washington Thursday to attend the reunion of his class, that of 1900, of which he was president. Chief Mach. J. R. Venable, U.S.N., is acting as Engineer officer during his absence.

The navy yard baseball team defeated the Texas team by a score of 21 to 0 on Decoration Day.

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## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A. to command.

Department of the East.—Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant to command. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1909.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries C and D, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Fort Sill, Okla. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.;

A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, sailed for Manila June 6, 1910, from S.F.  
 3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
 4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
 5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; G, Manila, P.I., to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
 6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.  
 Company and Station. Company and Station.  
 1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
 8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
 9th. \*Ft. Warren, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
 sail for Manila Sept. 5, 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
 1910, from S.F. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
 13th. Manilla, P.I. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
 14th. \*Ft. Greble, Fla. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
 16th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 100th. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 sail for Manila Sept. 5, 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 1910, from S.F. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
 19th. \*Ft. Caswell, N.C. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 105th. Ft. Honolulu, H.I.  
 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
 28th. \*Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.  
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 33d. \*Ft. Columbia, Wash. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
 36th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 121st. Ft. Scriven, Ga.  
 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
 sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, 127th. \*Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
 from S.F. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 131st. \*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 133d. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 135th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 50th. Manilla, P.I. Arrived 136th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
 April 22, 1909. 137th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
 51st. Manilla, P.I. Arrived 138th. \*Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail  
 April 22, 1909, for Manila Sept. 5, 1910,  
 from S.F.  
 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 139th. \*Ft. DuPont, Del.  
 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
 54th. \*Manilla, P.I. Arrived 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
 April 22, 1909. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
 55th. Manilla, P.I. Arrived 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
 April 22, 1909. 144th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 57th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal. 146th. \*Manila, P.I. Arrived  
 Aug. 31, 1908.  
 58th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va. 147th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
 60th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.  
 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 154th. \*Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 158th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 159th. \*Ft. Honolulu, H.T.  
 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
 72d. \*Ft. Scriven, Ga. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 162d. \*Ft. Dade, Fla.  
 74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. 163d. \*Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 164th. \*Jackson Bks., La.  
 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 165th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 167th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 80th. Key West, Bks., Fla. 169th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 170th. \*Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
 \*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Moultrie, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
 2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Audubon, Mont.  
 3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1909.  
 4th Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station as follows: Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.  
 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 31, 1910.  
 7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. Arrived June 4, 1909.  
 8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
 9th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May 15, 1910.  
 10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
 12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.  
 13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C and D, Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
 16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.  
 The 2d and 3d Battalions, 16th Inf., will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.  
 17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
 18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived June 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.  
 21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.  
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. O and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. X and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station.

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 Malaga Agency—Jose Segalera, Flores Garcia 3 (Huerta Alta)

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.  
 First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
 PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
 WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

## ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.  
 Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Yokohama, Japan. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station, the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
 NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived May 31 at Siacon, China.

## Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Hong Kong, China.  
 HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Renben O. Bitter. Sailed June 5 from Hankow, China, for Nanking, China.  
 SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.  
 VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.  
 WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

## Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
 PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

RAINBOW (transport) 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur C. Stott, Jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## Tugs.

PISOATAQUA. Btsn. Francis A. Pipp. At Cavite, P.I.  
 WOMPATUCK. Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.  
 The following is the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.  
 Arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 9; arrive Plymouth, England, June 23, leave June 30; arrive Marseilles July 8, leave July 15; arrive Gibraltar July 18, leave July 23; arrive Madeira July 26, leave Aug. 2; arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 20; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William G. Bullard. Arrived June 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived June 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Arrived June 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief.  
 Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: June 1-10, at Montevideo, Uruguay; June 14-28, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The South Dakota will return to the Pacific from Buenos Aires; July 10-16, at Culebra, West Indies; July 21, arrive Hampton Roads, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed June 5 from Bahia Blanca, Argentine, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed June 5 from Bahia Blanca, Argentine, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. Sailed June 5 from Bahia Blanca, Argentine, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At Buenos Aires, Argentine.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail

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in nearly every language. Wherever you find civilization you find SOZODONT. People who care about the looks and health of their teeth are pretty sure to use SOZODONT. It is entirely free from acid or injurious elements. Being an antiseptic, it not only cleanses but purifies — kills germs. It has a beneficial effect on the gums and entire mouth, destroying unpleasant tastes and purifying the breath. Everybody has heard of SOZODONT, but the real merits which have made it the Standard dentifrice for sixty years can only be appreciated by actual trial. SOZODONT is a luxury and a necessity.

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to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. When ready for sea the Abarenda will proceed to the Asiatic Station, via the Suez Canal.  
**AJAX** (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**ALBANY**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 1 for the Asiatic Station.  
**AMPHITRITE**, M. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. When ready for sea the Amphitrite will be sent to St. Louis, Mo., for use of the Missouri Naval Militia.  
**ARETHUSA** (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**BIRMINGHAM** (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived May 31 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**BRUTUS** (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived June 6 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**BUFFALO** (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**CAESAR** (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed June 1 from Newport News, Va., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHICAGO**, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.  
**CHATTANOOGA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Sailed June 6 from Guam for Honolulu, en route to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**CLEVELAND**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed June 6 from Guam for Honolulu, en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**CHIOTAW** (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
**DAVIS** (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**DELAWARE**, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**DES MOINES**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. At Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**DOLPHIN** (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**DUBUQUE**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. Sailed June 4 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**EAGLE** (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Sailed May 31 from Guantanomo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**FARRAGUT** (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**HANNIBAL** (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Arrived June 2 at Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**HECTOR** (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Pettersson, master. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**HIST** (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Hist has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
**JUSTIN** (collier) merchant complement. Herman T. Meriwether, master. Sailed June 2 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**LEONIDAS** (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived May 27 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**MARCELLUS** (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**MARIETTA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**MARS** (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived June 4 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MAYFLOWER** (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
**MISSOURI**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Missouri has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.  
**NANSHAN** (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NEW JERSEY**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The New Jersey has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.  
**NEW YORK**, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived June 1 at Naples, Italy, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

**NORTH DAKOTA**, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**OCTOPUS** (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**OLYMPIA**, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Stiles. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**OSCEOLA** (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**OZARK**, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Ozark has been assigned to the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

**PADUCAH**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PEORIA**. Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PETREL** (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At San Francisco, Cal. When ready for sea the Petrel will proceed in company with the Wheeling to the Atlantic Coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**POMPEY** (collier). James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**POTOMAC** (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Upon the completion of repairs on the Potomac, about July 1, the vessel will proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty at that station.

**PRAIRIE** (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. Arrived June 4 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PRINCETON**, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Sailed June 4 from Acapulco, Mexico, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

**PROMETHEUS** (collier) merchant complement. George Worthy, master. At California City, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**RELIEF** (hospital ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.

**SALEM** (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At New York city. Address there. The Salem is anchored off West Eighty-ninth street.

**SATURN** (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SCORPION**, G. Lieut. Alan Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fachteler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed June 5 from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, for Valparaiso, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SYLPH** (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis ordered to command.

**TECMSEH** (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TONOPAH**, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Tonopah has been assigned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.

**TRITON** (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**UNCAS** (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.

**VESALIUS** (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**VESUVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VICKSBURG**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halsted. Arrived May 30 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**VULCAN** (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**WHEELING** (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Wheeling is under orders to proceed in company with the Petrel to the east coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal.

**WINSLOW** (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WISCONSIN**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wisconsin was placed in reserve May 21.

**WOLVERINE**, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDongall. Arrived June 4 at Muskegon, Mich. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

**YORKTOWN**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DIXIE** (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived June 5 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## SEVENTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SMITH** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived June 5 at Newport, R.I.

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BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Midshipman James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.**

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyer: Worden. Torpedo boats: Barne, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Rodger, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.

This is a temporary division formed from the torpedo boats in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedo boat). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**Fish Commission Steamers.**

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

**Receiving and Station Ships.**

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired.

At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertlette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisnett.

At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows:

Asian Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**STATE TRAINING SHIPS.**

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TUGS.**

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Pontiac, New York.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Potomac, Boston, Mass.

Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Powhatan, New York.

Choctaw, Washington, D.C. Rapid, Cavite, P.I.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Iwana, Boston, Mass. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locust, San Francisco, Cal. Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Mocodo, Philadelphia, Pa. Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Narkeeta, New York. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Navajo, Mare Island, Cal. Traffic, New York.

Patuxent, Norfolk, Va. Triton, Washington, D.C.

Patapsco, Norfolk, Va. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Patuxent, Norfolk, Va. Uncas, Norfolk, Va.

Pawnee, New York. Wabana, Pensacola, Fla.

Wauheta, Norfolk, Va. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

**LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

Allene, at New York. Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.

Alabama, at New York. Constitution, at Boston.

Alert, at Mare Island, Cal. Columbia, at Philadelphia.

Alexander, at Cavite, P.I. Concord, at Bremerton.

Arayat, at Cavite, P.I. Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Detroit, at Boston.

Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Esqure, at Norfolk.

Baltimore, at New York. Elcano, at Cavite.

Bennington, at Mare Island, Cal. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.

Boston, at Puget Sound. Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.

Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. General Alva, at Cavite.

Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal. Gwin, at Newport.

Holland, at Norfolk. Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Illinois, at Boston. Massachusetts, at Cavite.

Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal. Panama, at Cavite.

Kearsarge, at Philadelphia. Quirios, at Cavite.

Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va. Raleigh, at Mare Island.

Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va. Restless, at Newport, R.I.

McKee, at Newport, R.I. San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Siren, at Norfolk.

Manly, at Annapolis, Md. Stiletto, at Newport.

Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia. Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Milwaukee, at Puget Sound. St. Louis, at Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, at Philadelphia. Talbot, at Newport.

Monadnock, at Cavite. Tallahassee, at Norfolk.

Morris, at Newport, R.I. Terror, at Philadelphia.

Nero, at New York. Yankee, at New Bedford, Ohio.

Ohio, at New York.

**VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio. Oneida, Washington, D.C.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Glocester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md. Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Granite State, New York city. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

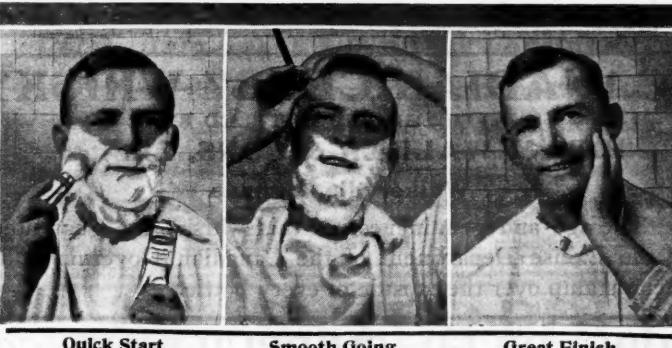
Huntress, at St. Louis. Wasp, New York city.

Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).



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